INSURANCE
No business has thrived like insurance during last 10 years
15

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. No. B. 1065.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929
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VOL. XVIII NO. 99- BOMBAY, SATURDAY APRIL 26, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT PATEL'S PARTING SHOT.

Dominion Status In Action, An Eye-Wash.

TO CONTINUE IN CHAIR IS TO DESERT THE COUNTRY.

A Tale Of Five Year's Persecution.

"I HAVE BEEN WATCHED AND SHADOWED"

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE BUREAUCRACY.

REPREHENSIBLE CAMPAIGN BY "A CLIQUE OF UNDERLINGS."

President Patel has resigned the presidentship and membership of the Assembly.

In the course of his letter of resignation Mr. Patel says that the Presidential Chair was a perpetual thorn to him.

"They tried to undermine the dignity of the Chair and a clique of underlings determined on a campaign of villification" were engaged by interested parties, says Mr. Patel.

Continuing Mr. Patel makes a serious allegation that he was continuously shadowed and persecuted so that in sheer disgust he should resign from the Chair. "But I stuck to my job", he says, "because I thought I was serving the cause of my country."

Continuing Mr. Patel says that he does not want to blame individuals but the system under which such ugly things were possible. Mr. Patel then refers to the resignation of Congressmen from the Assembly followed by the resignation of Pandit Malaviya and his party which robbed the body of its representative and elective character and maintains that in future the Assembly would only be an instrument of registering the decrees of the Executive.

Concluduig Mr. Patel says: "My people have been engaged in a life and death struggle" and "I would be guilty of deserting the cause of the country if I continue to hold office . . . .At such a juncture my proper place is with my countrymen with whom I have decided to stand shoulder to shoulder and not in the Chair of Assembly."

DECIDES TO STAND SHOULDER TO SHOULDER WITH HIS COUNTRYMEN IN FREEDOM'S FIGHT.

SIMLA, April 25.

President Patel has tendered his resignation to-day of the Presidentship and the Membership of the Assembly to enable him to join his countrymen in the movement for freedom.

In the course of his letter of resignation he makes mention of the difficulties and obstacles that the first elected President had to contend with in the discharge of his duties and also states the reasons for his resignations.

Mr. Patel says that since August 1925 he had in his conduct of the Chair observed strict impartiality and absolute independence and was not actuated on any occasion by any personal or political feeling. His unflinching adherence to the two principles brought down on his head the wrath of the bureaucracy. They tolerated his adherence to the principles to a point, but in matters that really mattered there was a different story. The King's Government must be carried on and even the Speaker of the popular Assembly was expected to behave and make it easy for the bureaucracy to function.

"HARASSED AND PERSECUTED".

He adds: "I gave them no quarter and refused to be a part and parcel of the administration or subservient to them on any matter, however vital from their point of view and in the result harassment and persecution was my lot at least for the last three years. The Chair has been a bed of thorn for me all throughout. They went to the length of organising and carrying out social boycott of the President of the Assembly. They condoned all sorts of attacks in the press and otherwise on the impartiality of the Chair in the most unbecoming language imaginable. I could not retaliate nor could I speak out and I had to bear all this in solemn silence all the time. The only relief I had was when on occasions I spoke out my mind to some extent to Your Excellency in private."

CAMPAIGN OF VILLIFICATION.

Continuing Mr. Patel says: "They tried to undermine the authority of the Chair and a clique of underlings determined on a campaign of villification, abuse, and misrepresentation of the President was allowed to thrive. Columns of newspapers were at the disposal of the clique for the campaign against the President, with the result that to the ordinary White man not only at the Headquarters of the Government of India but throughout the country, the occupant of the Assembly Chair had become an eye-sore, so much so that his exit from the Chair would be hailed with a sigh of relief and even delight by him (white man)—One of the items in their programme was to prejudice the Viceroy against him. How far they had succeeded in that object, it was not for him (Mr. Patel) to say.

PRESIDENT SHADOWED.

Mr. Pated points out further that his movements had been constantly watched and he had been shadowed. This was to persecute him, so that in sheer disgust he tendered his resignation to supply a handle to the enemies of India to demonstrate that Indians were unfit to hold responsible positions. Government officials tolerated him because there was no way to remove him except by a direct vote of censure, for which they were never sure of getting a majority, or perhaps the Viceroy would not lightly allow such a motion to be tabled.

WHY HE STUCK TO HIS GUNS.

He continues: "In the midst of all these difficulties I carried on because I believed that I was serving my country by doing so. Fortunately when matters had come to a crisis, I had won and they had lost. A man with weaker nerves would have resigned long ago or become subservient to them. I did neither, but stuck to my post and laid down precedents and conventions and gave ruling which I venture to think might do

(Continued on page 9.)

BOYCOTT OF OFFICIALS VIGOROUS.

—:o:—

Impressive Mass Disobedience In Gujerat

RANPUR, April 24.

(The Publicity Officer, Dholera Satyagraha Samity, Wires.)

Owing to strict social boycott, two Customs Policemen were lying ill with small-pox and swollen hands and feet and unattended by their superior officers, who go about in search of salt to be destroyed. Sardar Manishanker Trivedi on coming to know of their miserable plight motored in all haste with requisite medicines and dietary and made arrangements for their proper treatment and care during illness.

Mr. Fletcher, Assistant Excise Collector, had an unhappy experience in social boycott in as much as he could get no water to drink from several villages. He at length approached a cobbler and entreated him for a few drops of water in the following words: "Brother, you may cut open my veins and see whether there is any difference in human blood, either yours or mine."

Mass civil disobedience was offered at Dhandhuka on the 22nd instant by Dhandhuka group volunteers under the captainship of Mr. Lalit Mohan Gandhi, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, in company with hundreds of citizens of both sexes. After the National Flag salutation the volunteers paraded street after street selling contraband salt altogether disposing of more than 3,000 salt packets.

Barwala Taluka, under Limbdi revenue jurisdiction and British civil and criminal jurisdiction, broke salt law on the 21st inst. when 20 maunds of salt was disposed of in one hour in a representative meeting to which people came from 21 villages near by. Barwala Mahajan declared social boycott of Government officers and have already boycotted one Chottalal, clerk of Mr. Fletcher, in company with his uncle.

Dholera group broke Customs cordon line drawn over Kathiawar at Dholad customs station. Volunteers have been sent out all over the district with constructive programme.

Mr. Bhadiad Mukhi resigned and his successor has been completely socially boycotted. Other talukas are fast preparing to follow Dholera's lead, while other groups of villages in Dholera Taluka are busy in actively organising mass civil disobedience similar to the one witnessed at Ambli. Ambli centre, after its first experiment, daily offers mass civil disobedience and hundreds of villages daily fetch contraband salt. Sometime back three volunteers collecting salt on being found alone were set upon by Salt Department Police, who are busy destroying salt deposits, and belaboured with sticks, but nevertheless the volunteers persisted in their task and successfully brought contraband salt.—Free Press.

ANKOLA SATYAGRAHIS JAILED

—:o:—

Mass Civil Disobedience To Start.

(From a Correspondent.)

ANKOLA, April 23.

Great sensation prevailed in the town yesterday following the dramatic arrest of Sjt. Burli. Sjt. Burli was leading a batch of volunteers from Siddapur to Ankola when he was arrested without a warrant by the Sub-Inspector of Police who was not in his uniform. Sjt. Burli was literally dragged into the Taluk Kacheri, though he offered to be arrested.

His trial was conducted to-day at Hattikeri and he was sentenced to one year's R. I.

Sjt. Phadnis of Haliyal was brought down here for trial yesterday. He is sentenced to one year's R. I.

Sjt. Naik of Belgaum is arrested here to-day in the morning. One more arrest is made at Karwar yesterday.

The total number of arrests and convictions in Ankola alone reaches 32. Satyagraha is gaining strength day by day. Even the villagers are busy carrying salt-earth in bags in large quantities.

Satyagraha is started in other Talukas of the district.

AJMER LEADERS JAILED.

—:o:—

Women To Picket Foreign Cloth Shops

AJMER, April 25.

Contraband salt is being publicly manufactured in different localities of the city every day before huge gathering of people During the last three days the Satyagrahis visited several mohallas and sold salt worth Rs. 130. Police did not interfere and no arrests have been made as yet A batch of 10 volunteers has been sent from here to Beawar to establish peace where a slight disturbance occurred due to some hooligans while the case against arrested leaders was proceeding.

LEADERS JAILED.

Mr. Ghiseolal Jajodia, resident Beawar Congress Committee and Mr. Nityanand Nagar, leader of the fidst batch have been sentenced to 6 months' simple and one years rigorous imprisonment respectively under section 117 I. P. C.

WOMEN TO PICKET.

Mr. Haribhau Upadhyaya, Ajmare Congress General Secretary, has collected Rs. 4,000 for the Satyagraha fund and enlisted several volunteers from Indore and Ujjain Workers have also been sent for enlisting volunteers and doing propaganda in different directions. Efforts are on foot to organise a woman volunteer corps to picket foreign cloth shops.

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Kshemenand Rast the newly elected President of the Provincial Congress addressed a well attended meeting of the citizens of Nasirabad and exhorted the audience to completely boycott foreign cloth. Congress is bringing out a vernacular biweekly Prakash containing the latest news of the Satyagraha campaign in different parts of the country.—Free Press

NATIONAL FLAG INSULTED.

—:o:—

Excesses Of Police.

HEROISM OF VOLUNTEERS.

DELHI, April 25.

The "Hindustan Times" reports sensational assault on volunteers at Muttra. It is stated a batch of volunteers carrying flags and singing national songs were going to see the trial of four volunteers who had been arrested. The Magistrate snatched the flag. Volunteers went to his court and demanded the flag. He refused whereupon the volunteers stood outside his court and began singing national songs. Police ordered volunteers to disperse but they refused to leave unless the flag was returned. Upon this it is alleged Police charged them with lathis, kicks, and blows and dragged them aside until some of them became senseless—Free Press.

SPEED UP SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

"Daily Herald" On Danger Of Delays.

LONDON, Apr. 25.

The "Daily Herald" attributes the profound discontent all over India to the long waiting for the Simon Report. The paper says the delay has bred suspicion and the new confidence created by Lord Irwin and Wedgwood Benn has given place to distrust and anger. Rarely were delays so dangerous. The urgent need is that the report shall be speeded up and its production followed by immediate action.

BRITISH DUTY."

The "Daily Telegraph", in a leading article, says that British duty of keeping peace in India must be discharged single-mindedly, whether threat comes from mob hysteria or organised conspiracy, as in the case of Chittagong. The newspaper appeals to the moral assistance of law-abiding Indian public men and says surely it is time that all who have any stake in an India preserved from social chaos and economic ruin should range themselves openly in opposition to the attack on foundations of society.—Reuter.

NO-LAND-TAX CAMPAIGN IN BORSAD TALUKA.

MORE VILLAGES JOIN IN CAMPAIGN.

BORSAD, April 24.

The Satyagraha officer, Borsad, informs that following the lead of Ras ,the villagers of Porda, Sunav Amod, Isnav, Pinparav and Palaj, have resolved not to pay land tax till Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Gopaldas Desai and other Kaira leaders are released.—Free Press.

—:o:—

No-Tax Campaign Gains Support

(THROUGH THE SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE.)

BORSAD, April 24.

Six other villages in Borsad Taluka have followed the example of Ras, and resolved not to pay the land tax, in order to protest against the policy of repression adopted by the Government These six villages are Porda. Sunav, Amod, Isnav, Pinparav, and Palaj.

The resolution is as under:—

"The Government has arrested unjustly Sardar Sjt. Vallabhbahi, Darbar Sjt. Gopaldas and other leaders of Borsad Taluka and of Kaira District."

Hence the population of each of the six villages assembled in their respective village resolve not to pay the land-tax unless and until the above mentioned popular leaders of the Kaira District and especially Borsad Taluka are set free unconditionally.

The Mochi (Shoemaker) community has passed a resolution not to take liquor henceforth and has boycotted foreign cloth.

"HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH BRITISH GOVT."

Gandhiji's Exhortation To Panna Villagers.

RIGOROUS BOYCOTT OF OFFICIALS.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

JALALPUR, April 25.

Gandhiji motored to Panar, a village 15 miles from Jalalpur this morning. He passed through several any hamlets where thhe village folk, men, women and children, lined the streets and cheered the Mahatma. The whole village turned out at Panar where a meeting was held in a special mandap. Bags of contraband salt were exhibited on the platform. Women sang patriotic songs while they were spinning on the "taklis" and offered garlands of handspun yarn to Gandhiji.

WARM WELCOME TO GANDHIJI.

A villager accorded warm welcome to Gandhiji and said they were pledged to join Mahatma's fight for freedom. A purse was presented to which several women contributed money on the spot.

Gandhiji read to the audience a letter received from Sjt. Mahadev Desai describing his own arrest in which he said young Gujerati undergraduates courted arrest with him while accompanying lorries of contraband salt. Gandhiji asked villagers to prepare themselves to go to jails but they should remember their fight was non-violent. They should not Lift their little finger against the police even if they were assaulted.

Men like Pandit Motilal and his wife, who had grown old in the service of country had plunged into the fight. Why then should they stand back, asked the Mahatma.

POLICE ZULUM CONDEMNED.

Gandhiji remerred to the Police "Zulum" and cruelties practised in some quarters under the law. The Police had no right to use force even against prisoners. He condemned Police atrocities and said their action was indefensible. But this should not deter the maintenance of the non-violent character of the struggle.

Ganuhhiji next exhorted the villagers to spin and weave their own cloth. They should not depend on outside villagers for the supply of cloth.

His message to students was to spin at least a tola of yarn per day. Prohibition, he said, was equally important. Liquor and foreign cloth drained India of crores of rupees.

HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Gandhiji asked if the village Patel had resigned when a Khaddar-clad villager got up and said long ago he had done so. He asked the parents to withdraw students from the Government-aided schools and start a National School. They should have nothing to do with the British Government. The village leader announced that 500 "Khajura" trees had been cut down and the village had declared social boycott of Government officials. "That is good", complimented Gandhiji. "But you must also boycott foreign cloth vigorously." "We Will", said the people in one voice.

Amidst great enthusiasm the proceedings terminated and Gandhiji motored back to Karadi. It was also stated that the Patel of the neighbouring village named Abrahama has been threatened with social boycott if he did not resign post by sunset.

FALSE REPORT.

(CAMP) JALALPUR, April 25.

The press report about the arrest of Mr. Chimanlal Broker at Ahmedabad with Mr. Mahadeo Desai is not correct. Mr. Chimanlal has not yet been arrested.—Free Press.

NO DEALER TO BUY GOVT. TIMBER.

—:o:—

Protest Against Sardar Vallabhai's Conviction.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

JALALPUR, April 25.

Timber dealers of Navsari, Bulsar and the neighbouring Districts have resorted to a novel method of registering their protest against the arrest and conviction of Sardar Vallabhbhai. The Forest Department put on auction at Waghai Depot timber from Dang Forests but no dealer came forward to bid. "We refuse to buy becausem the Sardar is incarcerated," is their answer to Government. Timber valued approximately rupees one lakh is lying idle and the authorities are on the horns of a dilemma.

OFFICIALS RIGOROUSLY BOYCOTTED.

—:o:—

Merchant Fined For Selling Grain.

The Publicity Officer Dholera Satyagraha Samiti wires:—

RANPUR, April 25.

The social boycott movement is forging ahead with wonderful speed. The District Magistrate Mr. Isani and other Police officers, in the name of one officer's wife arranged to buy one thousand maund grain from Dhandhuka, for their Kaira brethren. The Mahajana of Dhandhuka, coming to know of this, got enraged and asked for explanation from the merchant who had sold the grain to the Government officers, in spite of the Mahajan's resolution to completely to boycott them. The merchant, Bhikalal Naran, tendered unqualified apologies to the Mahajan paid a fine of Rs. 31 and had to get back 400 maunds corn, which he had already sent to the station godown.

This incident made great impression throughout the District. The same acute state regarding social boycott prevails is Barwala, Dholera and the villages. Only parasitical priests of Dholera Swaminarayan Mandir and, a few Talukdars are acting against popular will and loosing in prestige.

TALUKA BOARD'S DECISION.

Dhandhuka Taluka Local Board unanimously elected Doctor Popatlal Anandjiwala as President, in place of Mr. Amritlal Sheth and congratulated Mr. Sheth.

The Board also welcomed the satyagraha campaign as life giving to the Taluka and asked people to join it.

War Council is condering other four new programmes to give battle to Government. Sirdar Manishanker Trivedi is incessently moving organising and inspecing camps.

MAHADEV DESAI JAILED.

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD April 25.

The case against Mahadevbhai and six volunteers was taken up in Gaekwar's Haveli, to-day, before the Additional City Magistrate Desai. At the outset the case against five volunteers was withdrawn.

Mahadevbhai and Kantilal Ka-

(Continued on page 9.)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET-ANCHOR

STOCKS AND SHARES.

FURTHER SHARP RISE IN MILL SHARE.

Confidence Regained.

Bombay, April 25.

The Bombay Stock Exchange again exhibited firmer tone today with active buying in Mill Shares. The boycott movement is getting stronger and increased demand for Indian Mill Cloth is in evidence. Of course the long interest is increasing and while market is subject to downward reactions from time to time to maintain the stability, it appears that confidence is regained and further rise in Mill Shares is eagerly awaited. The rise in Mill

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 25.

Bombay Dyeing 796, 801, 800, 815.
Century 312, 20, 22, 21, 32.
Colaba 135, 36-14.
Crescent 110, 12.
Fazul 555, 61, 58, 61.
Indore 360, 68.
Madhowji 31,
Nagpur 481, 93.
New Great 226, 35, 32, 38.
Pearl 283, 88, 87, 90, 88, 92.
Simplex 75, 85.
Swadeshi 391, 95.
Burma 695, 701.
Hydro xd. 11'5, 85, 83, 87.
Tram 131, 31-14, 31.
Deff. 306, 17.
Ord. 54-12, 55-8, 2, 55-12.
Bundi 17-8, 13.
Indian 267, 77.
Katni Ord. 182, 83.
Alcock 255, 61.

Shares has a sympathetic effect on other miscellaneous scrips. Tata Hydros improved, Tata Steel Shares show good rallying power. Bombay Burmas ruled firm. Today the demand even extended to Cement Shares. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 796|- and closed at Rs. 81b|- Fazal shares opened at Rs. 655|- and closed at Rs. 661|-. Pearls opened at Rs. 283|- and flared to Rs. 292|- Tata Hydros Shares opened at Rs. 1175|- and closed at Rs. 1187|- Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 306|- and finished at Rs. 317|-.

MILLS.

100 Ahm: Advance 340
50 Apollo 5|2.
100 Bom: Cotton P. 3|12.
250 Bom. Dyeing 815.
250 Bom: Dyeing 815i
250 Bradbury P: 160.
230 Bradbury 130.
100 Century 311|14.
500 Central India P: N. 450-0
100 Central India 493|12.
100 Colaba 136|12.
100 Coorla 160.
100 Crescent 112|8.
250 Currim 112|8.
250 David 100.
250 Dawn 615.
200 Ed: Sassoon 67|8.
10 E. D. Sassoon 0|7|0.
100 Elphinstone P. N. 20.
100 Elphinstone 9|2.
250 Fazulbhoy 561| 4.
100 Finlay 133|12.
1000 Framji Petit N. 190.
100 Gokak 157|12.
1000 Hindustan 1716.
100 Indore Malwa 368|12.
100 Jamshed Pref. 75.
250 Jamshed 18.
50 Kastocrchand 14|0.
100 Khatau 100
100 Kohinoor 196|4.
250 Laxmi 1360.
100 Madhowji 31|4.
250 Madras United 400.
50 Mathurdas 20.
1000 Maneckji Petit 800.
1100 Myer Sassoon 50.
1000 Morarji 525.
50 Mysore 141|4.
200 New Great P. 170.
300 New Great 238|12.
100 New City 76|4.
250 Pabani 175.
250 Pearl 292'8.
100 Phoenix 385.
10 Premier 0|15|0.
100 Shapurji 5|0|0.
1000 Sholapur 1590.
250 Simplex 85.
100 Swan 110|0.
100 Swadeshi 397|8.
25 Tata P. 14.
25 Tata 42.
500 Vishnu P. 605.
500 Vishnu 2125.
1000 Western 875.

BANKS.

100|50 Baroda 75|0.
50|25 Central 15|4.
£10|5. Eastern 78|8.
500 Imperial 1310.
100|25 Imperial Contr: 323|12.
100-50 India 92|4.
5 Union 3|4|6.

CEMENT.

10 Bundi 18.
70 Gwalior 80|0.
250 Indian 277|8.
100 Katni 1st P. 98|8.
100 Katni 2nd P. 99.
40 Katni Df. 660.
100 Katni 183|12.
100 Punjab P. 10|2.
10 Punjab 10-10.
100 Shahabad 153|12.

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 9|0.
15 Jupiter N. 8|14.
15 New India 20.
200,100 Oriental N. 1860.
10 Vulcan 7|2.

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 120.
1000 Andhra Val. P. 980|0.
1000 Andhra Val. 672|8.
50 Bom. Tram P. 63|0.
50 Bom. Tram 131|4 xd.
1000 Tata Hydro P. 1050|0.
1000 Tata Hydro 1187|8 X.D.
1000 Tata Power P. 1125.
100 Tata Power 555.

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 782-8.
100 Amritsar Patti 110|0.
100 Central Provin. 86-4.
100 Dho. Barramati 95|8 1
100 Guzrat 73-0.
90 Mandra Bhon 58-0.
500 Tapti Valley 652|8xd.

MINING.

10 Central India 3|4.
10 Shivrajpur 11|8
150 Tata Steel 1 P. 137|8.
100 Tata Steel 2 P. 69|8.
30 Tata Steel D. 317|8.
75 Tata Steel 55|12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock 261.
80 Bom. Uganda 20-0.
250 Bom. Steam P. 206-4.
250 Bom. Steam 201|4.
50 Bom. Telephone 53|12.
8 s. Brit. B. Petrol 4|1|0.
125 Bom. Burma Old 701.
50 Bom. Burma New N. 252-8.
100 Ind. Bleaching 122|8.
15 Scindia 8|11.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 25.

	1929-30	1928-29
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date		
24-4-30	8082000	9001000
Receipts Yesterday		
24-4-30	4000	8000
Exports to date		
24-4-30	6166000	7245000
Stock at Ports		
21-4-30	1706000	1478000
Stock at Interior Towns		
21-4-30	1024000	647000
Stock at Liverpool		
17-4-30	954000	1052000
Visible Supply		
21-4-30	4220000	4032000
Quantity in Sight		
21-4-30	13929000	14597000
Quantity out of Sight		
21-4-30	11463000	12822000

DAY'S READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 25.

Bales.	Sellers.	Quality.	Rates.	Buyers.
200	Bruel & Co.	Umraoti	218/-	Ralli Bros.
100	Virji Ladha & Co.	Umraoti	218/8	Ralli Bros.
121	Mahamad Suleman	Umraoti	218/8	Ralli Bros.
200	Arjun Khimji	Karanja	219/-	Amarsi Damodar.
35	Virji Ladha & Co.	Ujjain	236/-	James Finlay & Co.
433	Virji Ladha & Co.	Ujjain	236/-	James Finlay & Co.
39	Rathi & Co.	Akola (old)	208/-	Jamshed Mills.
100	Rathi & Co.	Itava	194/-	Curimbhai Ebrahim & Sons.
100	Virji Ladha	Bir	220/-	Gosho-Kabushiki-Kaisha.
100	Ramkumar Mororka	Hinganghar	15000	Rathi & Co.
110	Madhavdas Jetha	Hansi	196/4	Japan Cotton Coy.
100	Abubakar Abdulraheman	Broach	258/-	P. R. Vakharia.
100	Narandas Rajaram	Campala	453/-	S. M. Hathisingh.
100	Narsi Nagshi	Vijayanagar	196/-	Japan Cotton Coy.
34	Osman Suleman	Bombay Press	135/-	Indian Cotton Coy.
59	Hirji Raishi	Biawar	193/-	Gokaldas Dossa & Co.
300	Dwarkadas & Co.	Koshi	194/8	Gokaldas Dossa & Co.
100	Chatrabhuj Jeram	Hansi	193/4	Gokaldas Dossa & Co.
200	Khimji Vishram	Hansi	196/4	Japan Cotton
31	Khimji Vishram	Vijaynagar	193/4	Japan Cotton.
100	Bachhraj & Co.	Sanam	196/-	Japan Cotton.
126	Hirji Raishi	Bir	220/-	Gosho-Kabushiki-Kaisha.
200	Kilachand Devchand	Kudthi	280/-	Tata Mills.
125	Mulji Jetha	Khandva	221/-	Gosho-Kabushiki-Kaisha
100	Bhawanji Lakhmidas	Pandurna	231/8	Rathi & Co.
100	Bhawanji Lakhmidas	Palej	262/-	Bhaidas Karsandas.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, April 25.

A further rise of 20 points in near months on New York Cotton Exchange failed to inspire any buying and trading began at Rs. 272/12 for Broach J/A delivery. At this level there was marked absence of demand and prices declined to Rs. 270/8 on scattered liquidation. The general feeling is inclined towards a reaction as it i said that the improvement in American Cotton prices is a temporary phase owing to manipulation in May delivery. The market remained steady at this level. Liverpool opened at a decline of 5 points but later cables showed a decline of 3 points. Later on prices declined on increased selling pressure and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 23/8.
Broach J/A 269/4.
Oomra May 215/8.
Oomra July 227.
Bengal May 187.
Bengal July 195/4.
Broach J/A Highest 272/12.
Broach J/A Lowest 269.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 25.

April	158.70—2.40
July	164.10—2.10
October	167.80—2.00

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, April 25.

	To-day	Total
Broach A./May	800	29400

ROOM RATE.

Bengal May 188.
Bengal July 196.
Broach A/M 255.
Broach J/A 271.
Oomra May 218.
Oomra July 229.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	199	194	189	18
Sind	204	199	194	18
Punjab	197	192	187	18
Rajputana	199	194	189	18
Broach	263	260	257	25
Oomra 226	222	218	214	
C. P. No. 1 241	237	233		
C. P. No. 2 233	229	225	221	
Mathia		211	206	20

READY COTTON SALES.

100	Japan T. & Co.	Hansi	196
100	do.	Beawar	196
100	do.	Bijanagar	196
100	do.	Sanam	196
200	G. G. Kesha	Bir	220/22
100	B. Karshandas	Palej	262
100	G G Kesha	Khandwa	221
200	E. Spinner & Co.	Karanja	218
200	P. R. Vakharia	Derol	256-1/2
100	do.	Derol	257
100	do.	Itola	258
200	A. Damodar	Karanja	218
100	Currimbhai	Itola	184
100	Rathi & Co.	Hinganghat	231-1/2
250	Volkart Bros.	Vakaner	217

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 25.

Broach	256/265
Bengal	195/203
Mathia	205/215
Khandeish	216/221
Akola-Khamgaon	219/226
Nagpur-Wardha	232/242
Barsi/Kurduwadi	216/221
Jalna/Aurangabad	219/229
Nagar/Vambori	216/220
Purna/Parbani	220/230
Khandwa/Sanavad	220/220
Indore/Ujjain	222/224
Miraj/Sangli	282/290
Coompta	286/29.
Tirupur/Cambodia	330/34.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 25.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This year.
Khandesh	56	28570
Central India	525	37733
Barsi and Nagar	647	23689
Hyderabad-Gaorani	131	7894
Berar	3633	65587
Central Provinces	2596	36035
Total Oomras	7588	199510
Dholera	3239	13842
N.-W. Provinces		13775
Rajputana	372	4667
Sind-Punjab	18	14636
Broach	672	26893
Coompta & Dharwar	2094	5432
Westerns-K...therns	302	1889
Cocoanada		160
Tinnevelly and Cambatta	667	10016
Pulgan		472
American	266	10197
Egyptian and African		5450
Ceylla, Burma & other sorts		65
Total	15218	2882422

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 17th April

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	2992	606781
Japan & China	6850	1116065
Coast Ports		13882
Up-country by Rail		69256
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		44912
Total	9842	1850852

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 24.

Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	700
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures 20 Pts. Up To 1 Pt. Down.

SQUEEZE IN MAY DELIVERY

Bombay, April 25.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was active and strong on bear covering influenced by spot houses buying, but later declined on realising. The rise in May delivery indicates a squeeze which after opening at 16.17 rose to 16.47 on heavy short covering. At the advance there was some profit taking and prices relapsed 19 points from the top and closed at a rise of 20 points. New crop months ruled quiet but steady in sympathy with the months and closed at a decline of 1 point. Spot Cotton prices closed at a rise of 20 points to 16.56c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 14 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points to 15.75c.

U. S. Port receipts were 4,000 Bales and exports amounted to 3,000 Bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 13 to 12 points and ruled very steady. The market closed at a rise of 18 to 16 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points to 8.70d. per lb. and sales amounted to 8,000 Bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 16 points while Egyptian futures declined 11 to 5 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 16.47 plus 39 Lowest 16.17 plus 09.

N. Y. July Highest 16.46 (11-2 a.m.) Lowest 16.30 (10.05 a.m.)

Hemelryk:—"New York cables. Spot firms buying May fearing tenders probably less than expected."

New York:—"Considerable coverng near months during the forecon but new crop months neglected. Notices expected to be large and market will probably continue irregular for a while. Piecegoods and yarn quiet and no immediate signs of advance."

Reuter:—"Market was active and strong on bear covering influenced by spot houses buying but later declined partially on realising."

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 24th inst. (5-30 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs Rey olds and Gibson:—

"We still see nothing to warrant any permanent advance and recommend sales on all bulges."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 24.

May	16.28+20
July	16.33+11
October	15.44—01
December	15.54—01
January	15.60+04
Middling Spot	15.50+20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

May	15.35+14
July	G...15.97+08
Middling Spot	15.76+15

New York 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	16.23
July	16.33
October	15.53

New York 11-45 a.m.:—

May	16.40
July	16.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 24.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports 4,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent 5,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Opening.	Closing.
	Liverpool, April 24.	
April		8.27+19
May	8.22	8.26+18
June		8.26+17
July	8.25	8.29+18
August		8.26+18
September		8.23+16
October	8.17	8.20+16
November		8.20+16
December		8.22+16
January	8.19	8.23+16
February		8.25+16
March	8.26	8.28+16
April		8.39+15
Middling Spot		8.70+22

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 24

Scind, Fully Good	.475+1b
Scinde ,Fine	500+1b
Scinde, Superfine	5.25+15
Bengal, Good	4.50+15
Scinde Fully Good	4.75+15
Bengal Fine	5.00+15
Oomra Good	5.05+15
Oomra Fully Good	5.35+15
Oomra Fine	5.65+15
Broach Fully Good	6.05+15
Broach Fine	6.30+15
Broach Superfine	6.55+15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

May	13.37—11
July	13.32—08
November	13.15+05
December	13.18+05
January	13.25+05
March	13.39+05
Sakellaridis F.G.F.	
Spot	14.50+10

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, April 25.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 25/32
D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13,16 April 15 May.
Banks Selling D D 1,5 27|32
Banks Selling T T 1|5 25|32 16|30 May.
Bank Selling T T 1|5 3|4 June|Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 April|May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos [illegible] Monsoon.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4
Banks Buying T T 276

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 3-4
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 104.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131 1|4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 5-8

CROSS RATES—
New York—London 4.86 3|8 24th inst.
Shanghai—London 1|11 1|16 25th inst.
Japan—London 2|0 11|32 24th inst.
London—Paris 123.95 24th inst.
London—Belgium 34.83 24th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.08 24th inst.
London—Italy 92.75 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1|8 23rd inst.; £4-4-10 3|4 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 13|16 23rd inst.; 19 5|8 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 3|4 23rd inst.; 19 1|2 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 1|8 23rd inst.; 42 5|8 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 19|32 per cent 23rd inst.; 2 9|16 per cent 24th inst.
[illegible]ng salt law at Aat.
[illegible]per cent 23rd inst.; 2 27|32 per cent 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent
6 Mos. 4 per cent
12 Mos. 4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

London, April 24.

Copper Braziers £78.
Yellow Metal £61.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £16 1/8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge £11 7/8
Tin, English Ingots £162.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool April 24.

May close at 7s. 2 1/8d. up 1-3/8d
July close at 7s. 11 3/8d up 1-7/8d
Oct. close at 8s. 2 3/8d up 2d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.:

Liverpool April 24.

May per bushel Dols. 1.03-3/4—3/4.
July per bushel Dols. 1.06—7/8
Sept. per bushel Dols. 1.09-1/4—3/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool April 24.

June 20.00—5.
July 20.25 10,

WHEAT CABLE.

Liverpool 12-30 p.m.:

"Market here dearer owing United States Report insufficien rain may cause further demand."

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, April 24.

	£
Total Bullion	163,890,000
Public Deposits ...	17,300,00
Other Deposits ...	101,300,000
Government securities	58,100,00
Other Securities ...	17,100,00
Notes and Coin ...	61,700,00
Notes in Circulation	362,200,00
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities.	51.76 p.c.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris April 24

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending April 24th gives the total note circulation at 70,900,000,000 francs, a decrease of 345,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 24.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton £6-12-6 April/May Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) ton £15-7-6 Apl/May Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Continent) Ton. £16-0-0 Apl/May Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 24

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed Lb. Spot 7-5/16d. Sellers

For a B&S

The best and safest stimulant in the world is Hennessy's Brandy. Its delicious flavour and "liveliness" are due to the wonderful Cognac grapes from which it is derived.

BY APPOINTMENT

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

On Sale Everywhere

Agents: HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD.

JAVA SUGAR, LONDON MARKET.

London, April 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C & F Calcutta, Apl/May 9-10 1/2 per cwt.
Jul/Sept 10/3 per cwt.
Oct/Dec 10/4 1/2 per cwt.
C & F Bombay Apl/May 9/11 1/2 per cwt.
C & F Karach, Apl/May 9/11 1/2

LINSEED.

London, April 24.

Linseed, Calcutta (London), ton £18-17-6 May/June sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I F. Hull Ton. £17-16-3 Apl/May Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay ton £19-17-6 Apl./May sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 24.

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt. 38/7 1/2 May/Aug. Sellers.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt. 37/6 Sept/Dec. Sellers

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 24.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 75 Quality) Spot 9-5/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET

London, April 24

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63½ lb. Cargoes, 39/6 Apl/May sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63½ lb. Cargoes, 38/3 Apl/May Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels 0 Afloat Buyers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi. Parcels 40/9 May/June Nominal.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 24

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	19-5/8
Forward	19 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 24

Chartered Bank of I A & C £18.
Hongkong and Shanghai Band. (London Register) £117.
National Bank £45.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £90 1/8
Conversion Loan £77 1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £101 1/4.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c £48.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £54.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan £64.
Consols £54 5/8.
War Loans 5 p. c. £103 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c £94 1/4.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office: Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata Kt.

CAPITAL.

Authorised ...	Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up	Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed ...	Rs. 3,56,05,275
Total Funds	Rs. 1,40,32,571

"The NEW INDIA, is admittedly the largest General Insurance Company in India. From the Capital point of view, it may claim to be one of the largest Insurance Companies in the World."

Indian Insurance—June 1929

Agencies available for all classes of Assurance

Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks etc., etc., in unrepresented parts.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 24.

T.T London on Berlin	20.36-3/8
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.08-1/2
T.T London on Brussels	34.33
T.T. London on Madrid	39.08
T.T. London on Milan	92.19
T.T London on Berne	25.08
TT. London on Paris	123.97
T.T London on Prague	164.09

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 24

Interest Day to Day Loans 1-7/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loans 2-3/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-9/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 2-27/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-3/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4-1/4 per cent

LONDON GOLD

London, April 24

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-10 3/4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, April 24.

Demand Bills 488.15

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. sailings to Plymouth and London calling at Marseilles (calling at Malta every alternate week).

	Steamers.		Tons.
1930.			
26 Apl.	Narkunda x		16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India		19,648
	Rajputana*		16,568
10 ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,518
17 ,,	Mooltan x		20,847
24 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
31 ,,	Mantua*		10,946
7 June	Comorin		16,132
14 ,,	Maloja x		20,827
21 ,,	Razmak		10,857
28 ,,	Ranpura*		16,601
5 July	Malwa		11,000
12 ,,	Naldera x		16,083
19 ,,	Rawalpindi		16,619
26 ,,	Morea*		10,946
2 Aug.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
9 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572
16 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
23 ,,	Rajputana*		16,568
30 ,,	Ranpura		16,601
6 Sept.	Mooltan x		20,847
13 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
20 ,,	Mantua*		10,946
27 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,648
4 Oct.	Comorin x		16,132
11 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
18 ,,	Razmak @		10,857
25 ,,	Rajputana		16,568
1 Nov.	Naldera x		16,088
8 ,,	Ranpura		16,601
15 ,,	Morea*		10,954
22 ,,	Razmak		16,572
29 ,,	Narkunda*		10,602
6 Dec.	Viceroy of India		19,648
13 ,,	Rawalpindi x		16,619
20 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
27 ,,			

VESSELS NOW SAIL DIRECT FROM BOMBAY WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT AT ADEN.

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mailli steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£76
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application

Passengers taking off Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1930		
14th Apr.	Dumra	8,422
28th Aug.	Dumra	8,422
30th Nov.	Dumra	8,427
14th Dec.	Dumra	8,427

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£ 98

SHIPPING

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1930.		
25th Apl.	Alipore*	Straits, China & Japan.
9th May	Ranpura	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
23rd ,,	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
6th June	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
20th ,,	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
4th July	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
18th ,,	Mooltan	Colombo, & Australia.
1st Aug.	Mantua	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
15th ,,	Comorin	Colombo, & Australia.
29th ,,	Malwa	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
12th Sep.	Naldera	Colombo, & Australia.
26th ,,	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
10th Oct.	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
24th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
7th Nov.	Mooltan	Colombo, & Australia.
21st ,,	Ranchi	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
5th Dec.	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19th ,,	Malwa	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW SEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930.		
26th Apl.	Chakla	P'bunder, Dwarka, Cutchmandvi & Karachi.
28th ,,	Vita	P'bunder, Port Okha, Cutchmandvi & Karachi.
30th Apl.	Barjora	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
2nd May	Vasna	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah. & Busrah.
7th May	Khandalla	East & South Africa via Marmagoa.
9th ,,	Ellora	Mombasa & Zanzibar.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombassa for Rs. 500|- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thurs. Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers of the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Frieght and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors,

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.

Princess Street. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tottori Maru	5873	25 Apr.	30 Ap
Hakozaki Maru	10500	— —	@30 ,,
*Kurohime Maru	4697	29 Apr	30 Ap
Awa Maru	6023	30 Apr	14 M.
Hakusan Maru	10500	....	@14 M.
Nagano Maru	3824	4 May	14 M.
Kitano Maru	8000	....	@28
Rangoon Maru	5029	17 May.	29 May
Yamagata Maru	3807	29 May.	30 May
Haruna Maru	10500	— —	@11 Jun
Tamba Maru	5845	30 May	13 June
Kamo Maru	8000	....	@25 Jun

*Do not carry passengers @From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arr Mar.
Atsuta Maru	8866	1 May	19 M.
Kashima Maru	10886	15 May.	2 June
Hakone Maru	10500	28 May	15 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru	22000	14 Apr.	23 Apr
Taiyo Maru	22000	11 May.	18 May.
Chichibu Maru	22000	29 May	4 June

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Yusen Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Telephone No 10375 2373
Telegrams YUSEN

MAHATMA GANDHI

—:o:—

An enlarged and up-to-date Edition of his life and teachings with an account of his activities in South Africa and India down to his great March in connection with "Salt Satyagraha".

WITH APPRECIATIONS BY
The Rt. Hon. Sastri,
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Publishers, Madras.

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A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity—given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar. (Kathiawar).

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs
Authorized Capital ..	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..	5,62,50,000
Reserved Fund ..	5,32,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction. Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for Safe Custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Office or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,500,000

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonosek
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San
Changchun	(Tokio)	Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For Agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

ULCERINE (Regd.

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer, Kandi.

THE

Bombay Life

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established in India (1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

EXCELLENT PROSPECTS TO AGENTS:

For particulars please write to:—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

70-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-137, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No 22097

INSURANCE.

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	,, 391 ,,	1926	,, 106 ,,
1927	,, 468 ,,	1927	,, 122 ,,
1928	,, 585 ,,	1928	,, 140 ,,

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 | 1924—Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000
1921 ,, 10 per Annum | 1927 ,, 25 per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs 2¼ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon. BOMBAY. 10.

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last Year's New Business.
Over ONE CRORE.
Total Assets.
Exceeds ONE CRORE.
Last Bonus (Quinquennial.)
Rs. 100, per 1000.
(Endowment Assurance.)

A purely Indian Life Office.

Lower Premiums.
Larger Bonuses.
Liberal Policy Conditions.

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
N. DATTA, *Manager.*
Bombay Branch.

JAIL DIARY

By

C. RAJAGOPALACHAR.

Being notes made by him in Vellore jail from December 1921 to March, 1922.

All orders should be accompanied by full remittance of cost. No V.P. orders will be executed.

Apply Sharp to:—
Manager, "SWARAJYA" Book Dept.,
P. B. No. 89, MADRAS

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

in all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Thomas Wilkinson

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. *Manufacturing Chemists,* 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows. Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE UNEMPLOYED are advised to refer their case for assistance to the EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R2371

WANTED.—SUB-AGENTS to work for a well established Life Assurance Company. Apply Box No. 2490, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2373

WANTED—Experienced or retired SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, temporarily for Idar Sarvjanik Dispensary. Apply immediately to Dr. M. M. PARIKH, Jamnabai Mansion, Sandhurst Road West Bombay.
A R 2366

WANTED—respectable AGENTS for selling shares of the STAR OF INDIA TEA & FINANCE LTD. on decent commission. Nine years old company. Dividend paid for several years. Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS at 32-D, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED—One SHORTHAND TYPIST and one TYPIST for the Solicitor's firm. Salary Rs. 80 and Rs. 60. Apply personally or write to D. LAWRIES & MEYER Staff Suppliers 40, Ahmedabad Street, near Carnac Bridge, Bombay 3
A 614

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for IMMEDIATE Railway Service. Fare Paid. Apply AT ONCE for Rules enclosing 2 Aaanas stamps ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE Delhi.
A R2315

WANTED—A MANAGER with Banking experienced for the Vysia Bank Ltd., Bangalore City. Authorised Capital Rs. 20,00 000 Apply with testimonials and other particulars by the 30th April to the SECRETARY, VYSIA BANK LTD. Bangalore City.
A 615

THE NEW LIGHT the only advanced Socialistic English Weekly in India with flowers of Rongal in the edotorial board guarantees the highest circulation and solves all your advertising problems. Wanted selling and advertising agents in unrepresented districts Please ask for free sample copy. Office 206, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—Opposite Cotton Green Station, SHOP and 1ST FLOOR. Apply to RUSTOMJI K. KAVARANA, Colaba. Tel. No. 22624.
C R2374

TO LET—Decent, airy, beautiful and large "FLORENCE HALL", bungalow at Mahableshwar with beautiful garden and with furniture for the season. Apply personally KASAMALLY JAFFUR CASSUM ESTATE MANAGER PRINCE ALY S. KHAN, Marina Mansion, Chowpatty, Sea Face Bombay No. 7.
C R 2361

MATRIMONIAL.

U. P. WIDOWER, Mahomedan Syed, aged 44 years, Government servant drawing about Rs. 300 per month with 3 children (not infants) wants a wealthy and healthy wife partner with a view to develop her present resources. A good opportunity for parents and millowners. The advertiser has wide experience as a Mechanical Engineer (Government and private) for over 25 years. Correspondence will be kept strictly confidential. For further particulars apply to Box No. 2500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2359

WANTED—A suitable MATCH for a young Vaish widower of twenty, having a son from former wife. Personal income from immoveable property about Rs. 700 p.m. The girl must be educated, accomplished, beautiful and of advance views. Interview with the girl essential before final engagement. No caste restrictions. Apply with full particulars and photo to Box No. 2501, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 598

BOOKS & STAMPS.

NEW and SECONDHAND SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS, etc., purchased and sold at favourable prices. Literary Books, Novels, Magazines Periodicals etc. (Old and New Issues) always available. Call or Write:—KADER BOOK DEPOT. Krishna Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, (Branch—opposite Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao.
L 595

NEW and Second-hand SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS sold at cheapest rates, high literary books at 12 1/2 per cent discount. Current books purchased, College books at half price. Mofussil orders promptly executed. GENERAL BOOK DEPOT, Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.
L 632

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REGARDING the proposed voluntary liquidation of the Mathuradas and Premier Mills under the Agency of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, it will be to the benefit of the shareholders of the above Mills to communicate with Box No 2505, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2370

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) the 27th instant, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) of very valuable Teak and blackwood most durable and decent complete Bungalow, Furniture, Gramophone, Safe with stand, Singer Sewing machine, Harmonium, Brass and Chinaware, Wall clock and pictures, centre piece E. lamps, Glassware, crockery etc. etc., at Chowpatty Sea Face Babulal Mansion, Near Marina Mansion, Auctioneers, VORA & CO.
T 2372

IRON BED SOFA, style 6' x 2-1/2' with strong wire mattress at Rs. Ten. Apply A. MOHAMED1 ALI & CO., No. 58, Tamba Kanta, Pydowni, Bombay 3.
T R2354

LOAN.

WANTED for an old and well established firm, a FINANCIER or PARTNER with capital upto 1 lakh. Apply Box No. 2506, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
L R2376

WANTED—LOAN of 5 to 7 lakhs at 6 per cent. interest—cash credit system—on sound security. Direct correspondence preferred. For particulars refer to Box No. 2503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 2365

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FREE TO ENGINEERS, MUNICIPALITIES, P.W.D., STATES AND MILLS, our large General Machinery Catalogues, useful information, Data and prices. Send Annas Six for Postage, DINSHAW & Co., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
2 (6)

MEDICAL.

TEGARS' PILL.
MAKES A MAN A MAN
Infallible and invaluable remedy for Debility, Inability, Neurasthenia, Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite and Vitality, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Colic Pain, in all its stages.
Rs. 12-8 only.
Guaranteed cure by 60 Pills, no failure, no relapse.
Apply, TEGAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
P. O. Baghbazar, Calcutta.
(1)

EDUCATIONAL.

THE FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL.

CHINA BAUG, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BOMBAY.

Co-educational institution with Montessori, Primary and Secondary departments INCLUDING MATRIC COURSE.

PROVIDES BUS SERVICE.

RE-OPENS June 2nd., 1930.

For prospectus and further particulars please apply to PRINCIPAL, Bhagat Ram Kumar, M.A. (Oxon).

Office hours during Vacation for Registration, etc., 9 A. M. to 11 A.M.

Telephone No. 24495.
M 2342

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) oppo. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

WANTED—Applications are invited for Admission in Telegraph and S. M.'s classes. Rules, etc., on one anna stamp. Apply to G. T. T. CLASS, BARODA.
M R 2360

ACCOUNTANCY Associates, London diploma, course taught free by Post, in one month. June examination. Apply PAITHANKER, 262, Budhawar, Poona City.
R 2351

THE ROYAL HOMOEO and DENTAL INSTITUTE DELHI Please apply to the Principal for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Sc., M B H M B E H, M S B, etc., in Dentistry, Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry respectively.
T R2175

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will remain CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th May, 1930, to SATURDAY, the 24th, May, 1930 both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
(Sd.) B. M. BHARGAVA.
Secretary.
Bombay, 25-4-1930.
622

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from educationally qualified persons intending to take up appointments permanent or temporary as they occur on the Medical Establishment of the Office of the Commissioner of Police Bombay. Pay Rs. 60-4-100-5-160 in the case of permanent appointments and Rs. 60 in the case of temporary appointments.

Intending applicants should send in their applications in their own hand-writing addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police Port, Head Police Office, Bombay, by Monday the 5th May 1930, stating their caste, age and educational qualifications. They should also submit copies of their Examination Certificates and certificates of moral character and social standing from two respectable persons.

F. E. SHARP,
Dy. Commissioner of Police, PORT.
Head Police Office.
Bombay, 25th April 1930
626

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of Stationery articles for the use of Government Offices for one year from 1st August, 1930. Quotations should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th May, 1930, up to 11 a.m.

Copies of specifications and general conditions of supply can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 two only, (by cash or Money Order) and rupee one for every extra copy on any day during office hours (morning).

Dated 21st April, 1930.

B. T. KALE,
Manager,
State Press & Stationery Department.
620

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 1,000 tons of first class Bengal Coal (Bagdidi or Lodhna). The tenders should reach the undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 6th May, 1930, before 4 p.m. and should be accompanied by 1 per cent of the estimated amount as earnest money.

A copy of the specification can be had from the Store Keeper on application on payment of Re. 1.

Tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept or reject any tender.

The tenders submitted after due date and time will not be considered.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dated 21-4-30.
621

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOTIRAM BHAGWANDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kumbharwada outside the Fort, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada 2nd Lane, containing by admeasurement seventy square yards or thereabouts in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1927, New No. 9063, old Survey No. 2/311 and New Survey No. 4997 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward No. 7850, Street No. 166 and Cadastral Survey No. 3841 of Bhuleshwar Division, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kumbharwada 2nd Lane, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Laxmibai and on or towards the South by the property of Ramchandra Itcharam.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1930.

D. N. REGE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
618

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

AND OF

THE UNITED COLOUR AGENCY LTD., (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, a Meeting of the Creditors of the Company will be held on 15th May, 1930, at Company's Office at 3 p.m. for the purpose of determining whether an application shall be made to the Court for Appointment of any person as Liquidator in the place of or jointly with the Liquidators appointed by the Company.

Bombay, 24th April, 1930.

BHAGWANLAL TEJAJI KHARAWALA.
KALIMUDIN ESSUFALLY ALLANABANDA.
CHATURBHUJ BHAGWANJI BHARADWAJ.
Liquidators.
The United Colour Agency Ltd.
625

THE MONSOON IS COMING!

Roofs will not leak if covered NOW.
with
GENASCO WATER-PROOF ROOFING.
—Write us TO-DAY—
MCKENZIES LIMITED.
Roofing Experts
Sewri-Bombay.
Agents for:
Trinidad Lake Asphalt.
582

SIR GANGA RAM POCKET BOOK OF ENGINEERING.

6th edition in Urdu or English. Price Rs. 7-8/- cash and Re. 8/- per post each. SIR GANGA RAM TRUST SOCIETY Lahore.
597

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NASAR KHAMISA, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, lately a Clerk residing at Khadak, outside the Fort of Bombay. .... Deceased.

Bai KULSAMBAI widow of Nasar Khamisa of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Khadak, outside the Fort of Bombay. .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

This 24th day of April, 1930.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO
Petitioners Attorneys.
623

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH CLASS HINDU INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF PIECES OF VACANT LAND IN DIFFERENT LOTS AT SARASWATI BAUG NEAR ISMALIA COLLEGE NEAR JOGESHWARI STATION.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Dabholker & Jeshtaram, Attorneys for the Kanara Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Jogeshwari the owners sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Plots on Sunday, the 27th April 1930 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All those plots bearing the Nos. having the areas set out against them forming portion of all that piece or parcel of Land situate at village Ismalia bearing Survey No. 1 Pot No. 1 bounded on the North by Government Land acquired for Ismalia College on the South by the Property of E. F. Dias on the East by the Property of Hindu Friends Society on the West by B. B. & C. I. Railway Line

Plot No.	Sq. Yds.	Plot No.	Sq.Yds.
1	560	2	560
3	566	4	566
5	581	6	746
7	800	8	775
9	680	10	680
11	895	12	895
13	650	14	666
15	666	16	733
17	733	18	666
19	853		

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for the Vendors or the Undersigned.

GANDHI, & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 17th May next, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day and cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, AT GENERAL STORES YARD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May next, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the General Stores Yard, Parel:—

Stores such as wrought iron scrap of wire ropes, wrought iron scrap of pipes, hammers, hacksaw blades augers, spanners, screws, jacks, anvils; vices; benches; wrought iron chains, canvas hose, asbestos cement sheets, dynamos; gas fittings, condemned drilling machine, gate, street and gas lamps and regulators, powrahs, shovels leather and rubber scrap, measuring tapes, rubber stamps, packing cases, wooden reels, kerosine oil tins 5 and 10 gallon drums, buckets, wooden casks, water, oil and flushing tanks, old tents, basins, bath tubs, wheels; steel-barrels, ink and medicine bottles, zinc scrap, electric materials, canvas and rubber pipes, gunny scrap, etc..

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 3RD DONTAD CROSS LANE, COMMONLY CALLED ISRAEL MOHOLLA OR KHADAK.

Under instructions from Messrs. Alreja & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jafferbhai Hirji Allarkhia in exercise of the Power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 14th December 1928 and made between the said Jafferbhai Hirji Allarakhia of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY (SATURDAY) the 26th April 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land with the chawls hereditaments buildings, and erections standing thereon consisting of godown and dwelling house situate on the 3rd Don Tad Cross Lane, commonly called Israel Moholla or Khadak (Bombay) containing by admeasurement 428.23 square yards or thereabouts

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Alreja & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

Sale of a valuable immoveable property at Kumbhar Tukda near Bhuleshwar (known as Sha Narandas Devidas Kapol Nivas) on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1930, at 4-30 p.m (S.T.) on the premises under instructions from Mr. Hurgovandas Jivandas, Bai Suntoke, widow of Narandas Devidas and Mr. Mohanlal Kallianji, the surviving Trustees of the Will of Sha Narandas Devidas deceased and pursuant to the directions contain in the Judges Order made by the High Court on 29th day of November, 1929, in the matter of the Trust of the Will of late Narandas Devidas.

All of the Pension and Tax tenure land (now redeemed) admeasuring about 350 sq. yds. but on recent measurement found to contain about 338 sq. yds. with a dwelling house thereon situate on the west side of the public passage leading to Kumbhar Tukda Oart, bearing Collector's Old No. 454, New No. 2372 Old Survey No. 300 and New No. 449 and Cadastral Survey No 2319, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality formerly under Old No. 23 and now under Ward C Nos 5054 and 5056, formerly under Street Nos. 23, 24, 1 and now under No 5.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the vendors 113, Esplanade Road Fort or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

CROWN CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
TIME:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Saturday, Sunday at 3-30 P.M.

Thrills, dangers mystery—all these are in the picture—African life pulses through the picture.

THE KING OF THE KONGO

This is a story of extreme heroism, of suffering and courage of battles with wild beasts and nature, who fights to keep her dark secrets hidden from the sight of white men.

New PATHÉ CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
(QUEEN'S ROAD END)
PHONE 41561

COMMENCING TO-DAY
RICHARD BARTHELMESS
in
"WEARY RIVER"
with
BETTY COMPSON
The story of an outcast who was inspired by Love to fight for the better things of life.
PATHE AUDIO REVIEW
an interesting feature with realistic colour effects by Pathecrome.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Reduced prices at Matinee to-day 4 p.m. also at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

A 100 per cent Talking and Singing picture with all the riotous mirth and thrills of real College life

TO-NIGHT AND

COLLEGE LOVE

THIS WEEK

The first real all-sound College picture—with College Songs, Dances, Rallies and a Football game.

ZIPPY! SMART!! SNAPPY!!!

NO COLLEGE STUDENT SHOULD MISS IT!

TWO SHOWS DAILY—6-30 & 10 (P.M.) MATINEE ON SAT. & SUNDAY—4 P. M.

WELLINGTON TALKIES DHOBI TALAO.

WHERE TALKIES REACH PERFECTION!

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

HOLLYWOOD REVUE

The Supreme Achievement of The Talking Screen!

25 STARS! CHORUS OF 200! BIG SONG HITS! LAUGHS! SKETCHES!

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer TALKING-SINGING-DANCING. PICTURE

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road

Daily 4 shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.

THIS WEEK DOUBLE ATTRACTION!

Pursued by Savage Men, confronted by Wild Beasts, supported by a Rickety Bridge above roaring waters, which fate would you choose? This terrifying dilemma is presented in

"THE MASTER OF BEASTS"

6 reels of hair-raising thrills. The Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Hippos, Boa, Constrictors' and other wild beasts in this picture were trained by the King of animal trainers. By no means miss this fascinating picture.

A Romance of the Range and Rider of the Skies!

TOM MIX IN A **ALE of RAILS, EMPTATIONS and RUMPHS**

"SILVER VALLEY"

with the wonder horse **TONY**

An aviating romance of a high-flying cowpuncher.

A Fox Picture in 5 reels

The story concerns a westerner who takes to flying for the thrill of it. How he rescues a girl from a band of ranch thugs, drives the desperadoes from the range and also crashes to terra firma, all go to make a thrilling picture.

DON'T MISS TO-NIGHT DOUBLE PROGRAMME!!

RIALTO CINEMA

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

CHARMING AND CLEVER **COLLEEN MOORE** IN

HAPPINESS AHEAD

A Story of tenderness and allure, with a romance of great beauty!

LAUGHS! ROMANCE! TEARS!

I for you and you for me—

Have you ever felt this emotion once in your life?

Then don't miss Ranjit's Super Jewel production.

Wild Flower

Featuring Miss GOHAR. Supported by S. BILLIMORIA

COMMENCING TO-DAY

West-End Cinema TIME: 5, 7, 9, and 11. Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 P. M. EXTRA SHOW.

March to the Front

WITH THESE WORDS

A PATRIOT fired the enthusiasm of millions and led them on in the fight for Right

Against might-winning for his people. A glory that was Truly—Immortal! A way of all freedom.

TO-NIGHT **'Immortal Glory'** THIS WEEK

KRISHNA'S SUPER PRODUCTION.

Featuring Miss RAMPYARI, Mr. PAHELWAN, Mr. HARIDAS and Mr. ABHYANKER and others.

Photo by Mr. GORDHAN PATEL, Directed by Mr. P. GHOSH.

Wonderful Action—Hair Raising—Thrills Swift moving story for start to finish.

TIME AS USUAL.

Krishna Cinema DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

THE

EMPIRE

6-30—TWICE NIGHTLY—10

World's Sensational Novelty

THE ROYAL

SAMOAN DANCERS

SEVEN ARTISTES

In a South Sea Island Festival Charming Samoan Girls in Samoan dresses fascinating and irresistible

in conjunction with CINEMA PROGRAMME. CLARA BOW IN THE ANCIENT MARINER A Dramatic Phantasy

Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 Annas 8 Plus Tax

Booking at the Theatre.

Cinema at 4-30 p.m.

ROYAL

Opera House,

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW at 5-30 p.m.
LAST TWO CONCERTS of INDIAN MUSIC By Famous

"Pyare Saheb"

Prices Rs. 5, Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and Annas 8 plus tax. Plans open at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A REVELATION IN TALKING PICTURES

AL JOLSON in **THE SINGING FOOL**

with the child prodigy DAVEY LEE

Folk's You Ain't Seen Nothin' Yet Till You Have Seen This Picture

---

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road

presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE'S
RELIGIOUS PRODUCTION

"Vally Kalyanam"

OR

SUBRAHMANYAM

featuring Mr. KULKARNI and Miss GANGOO.

PLEASE DON'T MISS THIS RARE CHANCE.

DAILY (4) Shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

WHITE CITY

BYCULLA BRIDGE BYCULLA

TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!

1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001

Rs. 100 FREE GIFT GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY Rs. 100

NIGHTLY AT 8 P.M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

THE CHARM OF

JABAKUSUM

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF SILKY SOFT HAIR PRIDE OF WOMAN MAN ALWAYS ADMIRE.

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Senta Typewriters
No. IV Office Rs. 195/- No. III Portable Rs. 160/-
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DEALERS IN
STATIONERY—For Office and School use,
DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS—
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Levels, Theodolites, Prismatic Compasses, Staves and all other Drawing Office Articles and Instruments.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

JAILS IN HUNGARY & AMERICA.

A Vivid Contrast.

—:o:—

Frederick Hankinson, writing from Budapest (Hungary) to "Unity" (Chicago) reveals in the following article a marked contrast between the conditions prevailing in the jails in Hungary and those in the jails of America. Incidentally it will also show a vivid contrast between the condition obtaining in jails in Hungary and those in India:—

Ilova is a small country town lying amidst beautiful scenery, with hills and woods in the distance. The Prison, which dominates the town, lies on a little hill above the river and plain, and commands lovely views from many of the cells. It was originally built as a fortress in 1443, and tradition has it that King Mathias Corvinus lived there at times. Later it became a Jesuit monastery and only in 1855, under the former Hungarian regime, did it become a convict prison for males. Prisoners are sent there from twenty years old and upwards and the sentences vary from one year or more to a life-sentence. On the day of my visit 294 men were imprisoned there, but there is room for 750

Prisoners enter this prison as members of a 1st Division. Here they serve the first third of their sentences, living each man in a single cell in the usual prison-like block of cells. If conduct is satisfactory, the men enter the 2nd Division for the second-third of their sentences, when the prisoners live in large communal rooms in the ancient part of the building, each room accommodating five, ten, twenty or thirty prisoners For the last third of their sentences the men live in another section of the building, in communal association with other 3rd Division prisoners, and wear another kind of prison dress of dark cloth. The old rooms are beautiful in architecture, with artistic moulded ceilings, great windows, well aired and sunny, and looking out on to gardens, plains and distant hills.

The men can earn and wear one or two red stripes for good conduct, and these they show the visitor with evident pride. Those with two stripes are allowed to receive one visitor, write once, and receive all letters sent to them, every two weeks. The present director is a priest, and I found all the staff interested in their work and in the men. They were specially proud (and rightly so) of the Industrial side of the Institution.

The main industry is carpentry and is under the management of a Works Director from a firm in Vienna. The men are very skilled and make garden chairs, tables, mirror-frames, trays, boxes, etc. It seems to be a flourishing industry, and the men appeared happy and at ease at their labours. After greeting us they quietly went on with their jobs. There was less Institutional atmosphere than is customary in prisons. It was just as if one were visiting a private factory in some town. The men earn from five to ten Heller an hour from the prison authorities, but the Vienna firm also pays for skilled work, and the Works Director said that some men earned thirty to forty Kronen a week extra. Over 200 men worked in this Department and the workshops were up-to-date and healthy.

There were other small workshops for machinery, shoes, clothing, etc., necessary for the Institution itself. Some of the men in the last period of their sentence work in a large garden.

The men work the usual eight hours daily, and in the large exercise yard are free to converse during their exercise hour. The invalids are sent to the hospital at the Leopoldov prison, which is an easy and direct journey by train. The prisoners, as a whole looked healthy and strong.

The kitchen was very modern and the dietary good. There was a good large bathroom. I learned the laundry was sent to Leopoldov prison, thus reducing the State expenses. There is a good library, and I saw many prisoners in the exercise yard carrying books in their hands ready for reading later in the evening.

The director took me into the schoolroom, and I saw maps and instruction-charts on the walls as I learned there were forty-six men who had been unable to read and write. A choir and orchestra were practising when I entered, and they sang and played exceedingly well.

The prisoners go to their cells or rooms at 6 p.m. and till 9 p.m. they may read. Those in the large rooms may also speak. As I left the railway station after 8 p.m., all the cells and rooms were lit up and the building looked like a great hotel.

There were punishment cells, on the ground floor, but they were not damp nor cold. I saw one man in irons who had tried to escape, and one in a dark cell who had struck another prisoner violently. Both were allowed mattresses to sleep on if they behaved. I spoke quite freely with one, a young man of about 21. Thirty-eight men are in the prison on life-sentences for murder.

The main interest in Ilova prison is the obvious desire to carry on a system of reformation, and not merely of punishment. There was a marked atmosphere of mutual understanding between officials and prisoners.

The men who can be improved in morale are kept separate from the hardened criminals, and are allowed to mix together in the large rooms. The worst cases are kept rigorously in separate cells.

I have rarely visited a prison where I felt, in spite of our modern Prison Law Regulations and Institutions, that here was a system calculated to humanize, to improve and to fit for citizenship the raw material that passed in and out."

RALLY TO CONGRESS CALL.

More Volunteers.

—:o:—

(Through The Satyagraha Committee.)

The following is a further list of Bombay's Ironsides in the Non-Violent army of Indian Independence:—

1778 Sjt. Mehta Harilal Vausumalidas.
1779 " Shantilal Jeram Doshi.
1780 " Anandji Raoji.
1781 " Manilal Ganpath Mal.
1782 " Bhoojilal Tarachand.
1783 " Damoder Goverdhandas.
1784 " Arbir Kumar V. Devetcha.
1785 " Manaharlal Gangadas Nagar.
1786 Smt. Trimula D. Daru.
1787 Sjt. Arbind Jayasukhlal Mehta.
1788 " Mahendra Kantilal Desai.
1789 " Natvarlal Onkardas.
1790 " Pandher Khanderao Paradhker.
1791 " Babulal Vallabhdas.
1792 " Kartar Singh.
1793 " Gopal Singh Oberoi.
1794. " Niranjan Singh.
1795 " Samt Singh Khanna.
1796 " Gian Singh.
1797 " Pratap Singh.
1798 " Chet Singh.
1799 " Chandra Singh.
1800 " Ajit Singh Fateh Singh.
1801 " Damji Kanji Nageda.
1802 " Parekh Ratilal Odhavji.
1803 " Ramji Anandji Paldia.
1804 " Sha Anandji Maneckji.
1805 " Shah Kanji Trikumji Nageda.
1806 " Thukkar Dharsi Shambhu.
1807 " Thakker Lalji Meghji.
1808 " Thakker Dharamsi Hirji.
1809 " Shah Lalji Chama.
1810 " Tumkir Damji Naranjee.
1811 " Bhatt Anantrai Jivanlal.
1812 " Khoja Kasamally Meherally Vigliwalla.
1813 " Kassam Ali Manjo.
1814 " Raghunath Tukaram Gaikawar.
1815 " Sitaram Tukaram.
1816 " Parakji Dharamaji.
1817 " Shivlal Motiram Mehta.
1818 " Motilal Prabhudas.
1819 " Jagmohandas Keshavram.
1820 " Ganpatram Rajaram.
1821 " Javerchand Maganlal.
1822 " Shamlal Bhajnath.
1823 " Girja Shanker.
1824 Smt. Jamnabai Jaitlal Gopaldas.
1825 Sjt. Shantilal Bhagwandas Maganbhai.
1826 " Narain Maujan.
1827 " Buda Manjaya Annappa.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th April 1930:—

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3 36 00 000.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Paid up	1 68 00 000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	93 00 000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.,	13 80 49 000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1 81 49 000
	Rs. 18 22 98 000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4 74 48 000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2 46 08 000
Bills Discounted	83 14 000
Lands and Buildings	1 05 68 000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1 40 49 000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.,	7 73 11 000
	Rs. 18 22 98 000

Hyderabad, (Sind).—As the result of a clash between Pathans and Sindhi Mahomedans engaged on the barrage works in the suburbs of Sukkur, one Pathan is reported to have been killed and three injured and Rs. 3,000 taken away. The Police Superintendent repaired to the scene of offence and effected arrests. Further investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

PRIMAPHONES

TABLE GRAND MODELS.

Primaphones rank highest among world's leading makers for unexcelled superiority; of their beautiful artistic cabinets; perfect all steel silent running nickel plated motors; S-style amplifying nickel plated tone arms; all metal nickel plated soundboxes of latest invention; and all metal amplifying sound-chambers.

Sweet clear reproduction of primaphones is more enchanting and appeal the most exacting critic more than their pleasing outside appearance. Stocked by all respectable Gramophone dealers.

Model 104 double spring Rs. 110
" 106 " " " 130
" 108 " " " 160
" 112 " " " 180

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520-522-524, Kalbadevi Road. Bombay.
Telegram:—"PRIMAPHONE."

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Registered Office : -7, Mission Row, Block "B" CALCUTTA

Local Chief Agencies for the life business of the Company may be conferred on successful share-selling Agents of the Company in the respective localities concerned.

For further Particulars please apply to:—

Mr. S. CHATTERJEE,
General Manager.

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THE LEADING BRANDY.

Money for nothing

is not to be had, but money for very little can be yours if you cut out and send this coupon NOW

—COUPON—

Please send me full free particulars of the Remington Portable Great Goodwill Prize Competition.
Name .....
Address .....
.....
Date ..... (S)
(Post this coupon to the address below.)

The GREAT GOODWILL COMPETITION, which is being continued for a further period of six months from 1st December, 1929 to 31st May, 1930, was devised for the benefit of the owners and purchasers of

The **REMINGTON PORTABLE TYPEWRITER**

Apart from the advantage we are offering our customers in the competition do not lose sight of the fact that the REMINGTON PORTABLE is the strongest, lightest and most compact portable typewriter manufactured.

MANY THOUSANDS OF REMINGTON PORTABLES HAVE BEEN IN CONTINUOUS USE FOR YEARS AND THEY GIVE AS GOOD SERVICE TO-DAY AS WHEN THEY WERE FIRST PURCHASED.

BE GUIDED BY FACTS and make your purchase a REMINGTON PORTABLE.

Remington Typewriter Co. (Bombay), Ltd.
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AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots, BOMBAY and MADRAS

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Narkunda" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

PROCESSION IN "C" WARD.

The flag salutation ceremony will be performed by the Bhuleswar Congress Committee, on Sunday, (27th instant), at 7-30 a.m., in the Committee's Office, (opp. Bhangwadi Theatre). After the ceremony a procession will start from the Committee's Office and march through the streets of the Ward.

SWADESHI PRASAR SAPTAH, VILE PARLE.

—:o:—

The programme is as under:—

To-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday), at Tilak Mandir, Parla Swadeshi Bazar. Both days open from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S. T.).

Saturday (26th):—Physical Culture Feats in lathi, sword play Jambiga, Boxing etc. by the Bombay Gymnastic Institute of Mr. Kalyanpurkar.

Sunday (27):—Lectures by Mr. A B Kolhatkar and others.

"G" WARD CONGRES COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

As this Committee received only one application for one seat to B. P. C. C. Mr. K A Parmeshwaram is duly elected from the Dadar Ward to B. P. C. C.

PARADE OF MILITIA.

All ranks should fall in at Esplanade Maidan at 3-30 p.m. sharp for processional parade. Serious steps will be taken against the absentees.

CONGRESS MEETING IN FORT.

Under the auspices of the "A" Ward Congress Committee a public meeting of ladies will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. in Prof. Rao's National Physical Institute Hall at Mint Road near the General Post Office. Mrs. Munshi, Mrs. Kamdar and othrs will address the meeting.

ANDHERI BAR CONGRATULATES MR. WANDREKAR.

A meeting of the members of the Andheri Bar was held on Thursday and the following resolution proposed by Mr. V. M. Kurulkar, Pleader, was passed unanimously, and it runs as follows:—

"This Association places on record its deep appreciation of the self-sacrifice of Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, Member of our Bar, for the cause of our country and hereby congratulates him for the same."

Resolution: To use Swadeshi cloth—preferrably Khaddar."

FAREWELL FUNCTION AT VACUUM OIL COMPANY.

—:o:—

Wednesday, was the occasion of a function held in the Vacuum Oil Company, Ballard Estate, Bombay, when the Management and staff of the firm assembled and bade farewell to Mr. Isidore Mendonca, Sub-Accountant, on the occasion of his retirement on pension after a period of 38 years service.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia vie Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 27th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Japan per s.s. "Heimei Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 26th inst.

THE "SEVENFOLD MAN."

The "Sevenfold Man" will be the subject of the public meeting tomorrow (Sunday) evening at 6 p.m. at the United Lodge of Theosophists 51, Esplanade Road. All are cordially invited and entrance is free.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Band of the Bombay Battalion, A. F. (I) will play a programme of Music at Victoria Gardens, Byculla, as per programme to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m (S. T.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 25.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65/10.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/12

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/2

4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/4

4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/15

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/4

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96/3.

5 per cent Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/2

5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/13.

6 per cent War Bonds due 1830 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/8

6 per cent Bonds due 1931 (Tax Free) Rs. 101/7.

6 per cent Bonds due 1932 (Tax Free) Rs. 102/7.

PRIVATE OPINIONS ON COTTON

Messrs. W. H. Midwood writes on the 7th instant as under:—

"A cable received from New York this week described the state of the market as "bewildered." We do not think we can improve on this description as it so aptly sums up the present situation. The threat by the Farm Board, whether actual or rumoured, to the short interest in old crop months has undoubtedly been effective in bringing about a covering movement, but as the function of the Co-operatives is to dispose of cotton, not to take up and carry it, the idea that they may finally liquidate their futures contracts may be soundly based. As nothing will be known until May Notice Day, a fortnight hence, the present feeling of uncertainty is likely to remain for a while. In the near future unfavourable crop news will probably receive more attention than favourable advices, and for this reason it seems advisable, considering the disturbing influence of the Farm Board Policy, to maintain a cautious attitude to the short side, although in the long run it is unlikely that price advances will be maintained until there is more certainty of a smaller new crop.

Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson, in summing up the situation of Cotton writes under date Liverpool, 9th instant, as under:—

"Broadly speaking, we maintain the views we held last week, namely, that in the existing conditions, both as to the present prospects of the coming crop, and the state of trade throughout the World, prices are high enough. It is a new crop question, and values will functuate in response to the condition of the plant, and it is too early yet for this to play its part. Advances, we consider, should certainly be taken of, not only to liquidate 'Bull' holdings, but also to make 'short' sales in a conservative fashion. On the other hand, if prices were to fall below the 8.00d. level for next crop, the situation would be altered and strengthened, and those who secure cotton round those levels will have, we think, many opportunities of liquidating the same in a satisfactory manner during the growing season."

INDIAN COTTON CHEAP.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co., writes from New York under date 27th March as under:—

A number of traders, expecting to profit by the prospective action of the Co-operative Associations and by the uneasiness of old crop shorts, have been heavy buyers of May and July contracts against sales of new crops. Our principal reason for advising caution in embarking on similar operations is that, in our opinion, a dangerously inflated situation is developing, with the possibility that, if speculative old crop longs neglect to liquidate until after the unprotected short interest is covered, they may find a very thin market on which to unload.

So much discussion has been aroused concerning the differences between near and distant months, that the fundamental factors in the cotton situation have been largely disregarded. However we think it advisable to bear in mind that world's spinners' takings of American cotton are almost 1,100,000 bales less than at this time last year, that the present discounts on the distant positions are not conducive to any improvement in the demand for raw material, and that Indian cotton is still relatively cheap. A more active demand for finished goods was recently reported from domestic cotton textile centres and Manchester, but this was not sustained. Weather conditions over much of the belt during the past week were rather unfavourable, being too cool and wet, but new crop preparations are well advanced and there are no indications, as yet, of a sufficiently reduced area being planted to cotton to ensure a smaller crop than that grown last year.

Owing to the peculiar situation which has developed with regard to old crop contracts, pronounced views concerning the future course of the market appear to be temporarily inadvisable, but we are inclined to favor sales of the distant positions on moderate upturns.

6 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 (Tax Free) Rs. 105/2

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90/4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/8

FORWARD RATES

2nd May settlement.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 60/8.

5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100/12/0

Tone of Market.—Easier.

Tone of Silver—Quiet. China sold. Poor support.

LATE MR. D. L. VAIDYA.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

The death of Mr. Dattatraya Laxman Vaidya, J.P., a well-known Bombay Solicitor, is mourned by a very wide circle of friends and relatives. Unostentatious in his ways he was a friend to the needy and utilised his lucrative earnings in silent charity. He was the youngest son of Rao Saheb Narayan Jugannath Vaidya, the great educationist who did meritorious service in the cause of education in Sind and in Hyderabad (Deccan). After a brilliant academic career Mr. Vaidya brushed aside tempting offers of Government service and signed articles and passed the Solicitors' Examination which was then a very stiff test. After practising on his own account for a short while he together with Mr. Captain started the well-known firm of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya. This firm in an incredibly short time made a reputation for itself.

Mr. Vaidya endeared himself to all those who came in contact with him. He had never a hard word to say and he was always generous in helping the distressed.

Mr. Vaidya had been a Nationalist in sympathies throughout his life and had keen desire to take active part in public life, but for reasons of health his medical advisers had forbidden him from active participation in politics.

He was for some time a member of the Bombay Suburban Municipality and as such rendered valuable services to that body. During the time he was a Director of the "Bombay Chronicle" he exerted himself greatly to establish the journal on a sound basis. He was for several years on the Directorate of two Bombay mills.

Mr. Vaidya had attained a very high position in Freemasonry. Mr. Vaidya took a great interest in promoting the cause of education. He was a Trustee of the Hindu Education Fund and was connected in an advisory capacity with a number of educational institutions.

SUPPLEMENTING OF REGULAR FORCES.

—:o:—

185 Of Bombay Railways' Rank & File To Be Embodied.

The Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Friday states that the Governor-in-Council has directed the embodiment of 120 rank and file of the 1st Battalion, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment, and of 65 rank and file of the 1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Regiment, Auxiliary Force (India), to supplement His Majesty's Regular Forces in the event of an emergency with effect from 25th April 1930.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, April 25.

Indian aviator Engineer who is attempting to solo flight to India left Croydon this morning and arrived at Le Bourget.

(Later). Le Bourget.—Engineer has departed for Marseilles.—Reuter.

Khartum.—Duchess of Bedford arrived at Juba last evening and left that place for Khartum this morning.—Reuter.

PATEL'S MESSAGE TO SIMLA.

—:o:—

SIMLA, April 25.

Immediately after the news of the resignation of President Patel spread in the town, two local Congressmen approached him and he has agreed to be taken in a procession through the town on Sunday afternoon to the station when Mr. Patel leaves Simla. Mr. Patel gave the following message for the people of Simla: "Discard foreign cloth, wear Khadi, pray for the success of the Congress movement."—A. P.

JALALPUR, April 25.

Accompanied by Miss Mithuben Petit Mrs. Gandni will visit every day from Monday two villages in Jalalpur Talukas one in the morning and the other in the evening in pursuance of the anti-drink campaign. Four volunteers from Mrs. Gandhi's camp have been sent to Surat, two to Olpad and two to Bhimrad.—A. P.

DISPUTE BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION.

—:o:—

Mr. Nissim's Resolution For Negotiations. Carried

The question of the long standing dispute between the Government of Bombay and the Bombay Municipal Corporation over the grant for Primary Education, which is also a subject of judicial enquiry pending in the Bombay High Court was discussed at a great length in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Friday afternoon Mr. Meyer Nissam, ex-president of the Corporation, moved a resolution that in view of the sympathetic observations made by H. E. the Governor of Bombay at the Corporation Hall on the 12th March 1930 in connection with the Government grant for Promary Education, the committee re-ionstituted by the Corporation resolution on 4th July 1929 be requested to scrutinise the proposals previously made by either side in the matter and be authorised on behalf of the Corporation to open negotiations with the Government of Bombay on the subject and to report the result thereof to the Corporation for confirmation without prejudice to the pending lawsuit.

Mr. Meyer Nissim thought that it would take a long time for the disposal of the suit, in case, an appeal was prefered by either party to the Privy Council and the best way out, therefore was to open negotiations with Government for a happy settlement without prejudice to their case.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi seconded the proposition. Dr. M. C. Javale in supporting the resolution said four years had already passed and there was no certainty as to when the case would be disposed of. It might not be for the next fifteen or twenty years.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai opposed the proposition as he thought it was better to fight to finish than go to the Government for settlement and this prejudice their case.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had the opportunity to study the case when he was the Finance Officer of the Government and it had struck him then that it was very unfortunate that the matter was taken to the High Court instead of amicably settling it among themselves. Mr. Meyer Nissim had done a distinct service to the Corporation by bringing the resolution. He (Commissioner) was preparing a certain statement for negotiations and he was hopeful that if the negotiations were conducted on that line the Corporation would have no cause to regret.

Mr. Aruthnot then moved an amendment that the committee reconstituted by the Corporation, be requested to open negotiations with the Government of Bombay on the question of grant for Primary Education and to report the result before the end of the year.

Mr. Mefer Nissim accepted this amendment to his resolution.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved another amendment to refer the matter to the whole committee of the house which was seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala.

Mr. Boman Behram moved the second amendment to refer the matter to the Commissioner for negotiations and report. Mr. Hirjeebehdin seconded the amendment.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavaty thought that the Corporation should not wait for ceremony as civil litigation was not like criminal cases which were expedited at once. He supported the proposition for negotiations with the Government.

On the question being put to vote Mr. Meyor Nissim's resolution in the amended form was passed by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

PROTEST AGAINST CONVICTIONS OF MESSRS J. M. MEHTA AND KANJI MASTER

—:o:—

Improvement Trust Board Meeting Adjourned.

The meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board adjourned on Friday afternoon without transacting any business as a protest against the convictions of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. Kanji K. Master, Trustees of the Board as no reason could be advanced for adjournment under the present constitution. Dr. J. V. Vora simply moved an adjournment which was seconded by Mr. Poonajabhai Thakursey. The proposition was carried and the Board adjourned till Tuesday at 3-30 p.m.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 25.

3 months 2 9/16 per cent.

6 months 2 27/32 per cent.

Bank of England rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Money Call 5 4/2 per cent.

One month 4 3/4 per cent.

3 months 4 1/2 per cent.

6 months 4 per cent.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

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HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

To-day's Cup Final.

(BY "WINGER".)

A Cup final is always an interesting spectacle and a huge crowd is expected to foregather at the Gymkhana ground this evening to witness the game between the Bombay Customs A. C. and the Ajmere Loco. Sports Club. Both teams have won the trophy in former years, but most people will be elated by a victory for the local club.

Up-country teams generally have the advantage of the draw while local combinations must battle through several rounds in mid April.

The Customs have not had an easy passage, but in all their matches have proved that they can rise to the occasion. They were a triple fortunate in disposing of the G. I. P. Railway Combined after a replay, but there was so very little to choose between these combinations. The holders of the Cup were well beaten by the Preventive men and the St Patricks from Karachi also made their exit when opposed to the local team.

The Ajmere team easily disposed of the Hyderabad Regiment, but were hard put to it to beat the Poona Rangers and the Bangalore Y. M. C. A.

The Customs are a faster lot. The quintette of forwards work well together with Feroze Khan as leader and Clive Milne is indeed a force to reckon with when he gets into the striking area.

Kher Singh and Brewin are brilliant halves and Abreo and Potts, safe if not spectacular backs

The Ajmere team works with splendid understanding and their hockey is methodical and precise. Manning and Meaney are two defenders who can always hold a good attacking line, but neither has pace.

Harbour and Claudius have won many admirers for their dashing play as forwards. I anticipate a stirring struggle between two well-trained teams. The Customs may set the pace as they are a fast lot, but they must not under-rate their opponents who are down fighters as they have demonstrated in previous tournaments.

INDIAN MUSIC AT OPERA HOUSE.

—:o:—

Pyare Saheb's Final Concerts.

A real treat will be afforded to lovers of Indian Music by the concerts of the well-known Indian Singer Pyare Saheb at the Royal Opera House, Bombay, on Saturday (to-day) night 9-30 p.m. and Sunday afternoon at 5-30 p.m.

Pyare Saheb is noted for his exceptionally sweet voice, and his music which is of a popular style is made familiar to millions in India by his gramophone records. He was for a long time under the patronage of Surendra Mohan Tagore, a Bengali Zamindar of Calcutta, who was one of those who early recognised his genius. His public concerts during later years won him a place as the foremost musician in India, popular alike with the intelligentsia and the masses. His concerts at the Opera House, which are the last in Bombay, will cover a varied programme of different "ragas" and popular songs.

Pyare Saheb, the well-known Indian Singer, who is giving his final concerts at the Opera House to-night and to-morrow.

RACE HORSE TRAINERS AT LOGGERHEADS.

—:o:—

Dispute Over A Horse.

L. H. Hewitt, a trainer of racehorses, was charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate with criminal breach of trust in respect of a horse valued at about Rs. 3,500. The complainant is J. Ruiz, another trainer.

Mr. L. A. Salazar appeared for the complainant, and Mr. R. Solomon for the accused.

According to the complainant, he bought a horse Morny, from Mr. G. W. Dick, an importer of horses, for Rs. 3,000. The horse was classified in Division III, and handed over to Hewitt for training. Mr. Dick told the accused to deliver the horse to the complainant who, however, was intimated the accused's solicitor that the accused would not part with the horse till his claim for Rs. 1,006 in respect of feeding and training charges was satisfied.

Mr. Salazar for the complainant said that Ruiz had paid the price of the horse and was entitled to its possession. If anybody had to pay the feeding and training charges, it was the seller, Mr. Dick.

The case was adjourned to April 30

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

—:o:—

Austin Surprisingly Defeated.

Germany appears to have found a worthy successor to Hans Moldenhaver who was killed in a motor accident last year, for Landmann who met "Bunny" Austin in a Davis Cup tie beat the youthful Englishmen after a stern struggle lasting two and a half hours. The set scores were (6-3), (8-6), (5-7), (4-6), (6-4).

Landmann lasted better than the English hope who has not the physical attributes to stand a gruelling five sets.

Prenn leads Lee in the other singles match which remains unfinished the scores being 6-4; 7-9; 6-3.

Lee, it will be recalled, has been showing good form through the winter, but Prenn's greater experience has served him in good stead.

India has come through her encounter with Greece successfully by winning by 3 matches to 2. Charangiva and Soni are an useful Doubles pair, but will have to display considerably better form if they hope to pull through the next round.

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Rs. 310 per annum payable as follows:—

Rs. 110 at the commencement of the year of service,

Rs. 100 after the expiration of four months of the year of service,

Rs. 100 after the expiration of eight months of the year of service.

RESIDENTIAL LINES:—

Rs. 210 per annum payable in advance,

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Rs. 220 per annum payable as follows:—

Rs. 100 at the commencement of the year of service,

Rs. 60 after the expiration of four months of the year of service.

Rs. 60 after the expiration of eight months of the year of service.

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Rs. 150 per annum payable in advance by each subscriber,

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Rs. 50 at the commencement of the year of service,

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1930.

"BLACK REGIME".

—:o:—

The rgeime which the police seem to have established in various parts of the country is described by Gandhiji as a Black Regime, and one fears that in too many places it is getting blacker and blacker with the apparent connivance of the higher authorities. The tale of police barbarities perpetrated on harmless unretaliating Satyagrahis in Behar and reported in "Young India" by Mr. Rajendra Prasad, whose veracity is above suspicion, makes one wonder whether the local Government understands the first principles of law and order. For about ten days from the 6th April the Satyagraha campaign there went on peacefully at about 200 centres, officials arresting leaders after leaders merrily and the public providing fresh batches of leaders to step into the breach. At this unprecedented phenomenon the authorities seem to have been thoroughly non-plussed—that is the magic of Satyagraha—and to have determined to resort to the policy of frightfulness.

Thus it came about that at Patna on the 16th the police assaulted a body of volunteers and asked them to disperse, otherwise "they would be forcibly dispersed and trampled under the hoofs of the horses." Let Mr. Rajendra Prasad tell what followed in his own words: "The volunteers replied they were prepared for everything The cavalry was ordered to charge and when the volunteers saw them charging, they lay flat on the ground. The horses however stopped just within a few feet of them." On the 18th three volunteers "were mercilessly beaten by the European officer and thrown into the drain from where they were removed by our stretcher-bearers." On another occasion when the police indiscriminately assaulted and beat even innocent passers-by on the road, two volunteers as a protest sat in the middle of the road and refused to budge. "They were poked and beaten and the horses of the sowars surrounded them and trampled their legs under their horses' hoofs." The climax was reached when the police used the whip or baton on such esteemed leaders as Prof. Abdul Bari and even Mr. Rajendra Prasad himself. The "Searchlight" publishes numerous statements of respectable eye-witnesses like Khan Bahadur S. M. Ismail Saheb and Maulvi Mubarak Ali Saheb regarding the lawlessness of the Patna police.

Happenings like these do not seem to be exceptional. They appear rather to be the order of the day, to judge from Press reports from various quarters, especially Dholera and Viramgam. But while the conduct of the police is sickening, it is a matter for deep satisfaction that through their very travails the Satyagrahis are fast developing the capacity to face suffering without being provoked. Of volunteer Hiralal of Benares who clung to his burning salt-pan against the police trying to snatch it away till his hand was grievously burnt Gandhiji rightly remarks: "Young men like Hiralal will be the makers of Swaraj." And thousands of such heroic makers of Swaraj are springing up to-day in most unexpected quarters with the unconscious co-operation of the Government. But that is not all. The repressive methods of Government are everywhere bringing to the Satyagraha movement the sympathy and support of an ever-increasing number of people. As a result of the excesses of the Patna police a largely attended meeting of the local Mussalmans was held and passed a resolution "strongly condemning the cruel, barbarous and lawless assaults committed by the police on peaceful citizens of the town and expressing its sympathy with those who had suffered and sacrificed for the cause of the country." The resolution also "invited Muslim young men to make sacrifices for the freedom of the country." Mr. Rajendra Prasad observes: "The compulsory non-violence and heroism of the volunteers as also of the crowd is having its effect on all classes of people and those who were indifferent in the beginning are now entirely with us." A gentleman of the position of Mr. Hassan Imam has been deeply affected. He with his whole family has resolved to boycott foreign cloth. Now as ever before repression is bound to defeat its end and to strengthen the cause sought to be repressed.

WILL THEY HAVE THE COURAGE?

—:o:—

It is becoming increasingly evident that unless the MacDonald Government have the courage and the statesmanship to reconcile themselves with the view, rightly and tenaciously held by the Egptian Nationalists, that Egypt's suzereinty over the Sudan must be formally acknowledged by Britain, upon this hard rock of the Sudan question the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations will come to grief. The news that the Nahas Delegation sent a special courier by air to acquaint the Egyptian cabinet with their fresh set of proposals and required their immediate consideration of the same is indicative of the fact that like his predecessor. Zaglioul Pasha, Nahas Pasha is determined to compel Britain to see the justice of the Egyptian claim. The Ministers at Cairo will naturally support him whole-heartedly. It is possible that some of them may even be dissatisfied with the new set of proposals, reading into them a moderation of the Egyptian demand regarding the Sudan. It is significant that the phrase used in enunciating this demand is the preservation of the "legal rights of Egypt" in the Sudan and it should not be difficult for the MacDonald Government to accede to it. It is advisable for them to relinquish all talk of "condominium," to acknowledge Egypt's suzereignty over the Sudan, guarantee her legal rights and remove thus the most stupendous obstacle in the path of reaching a honourable understanding between the two countries. Otherwise they will miss the present very favourable opportunity of securing peace with Egypt.

PITY THE "NEGLECTED"!

—:o:—

A message from London says that there is considerable uneasiness amongst "Indian Loyalists and Liberals" at present sojourning in their spiritual home, England. Sir Albion Bannerji, a retired member of the I.C.S. who has had several years of experience of administrative work later as the Dewan of Mysore and is now busy in England as a propagandist of "sane and level-headed" views regarding the Indian problem, laments bitterly in the "Times" that attempts are being made by the Indian Liberals' British friends "to minimise their importance". Our "neglected" Liberals in this country and in Britain evidently do not relish the wide publicity given by the British, European and American Press to the Gandhi movement. The British Imperialist journals are forced to accord this publicity as they have made it their very particular business to misrepresent the Gandhi movement and pour upon it a continuous stream of calumny. The Press of other countries naturally watches with great interest a non-violent struggle for winning freedom. The unique method compels attention to it all over the world. And how does Britain propose to deal with the situation? The MacDonald Government are advised by the "Daily Herald" to expedite the publication of the Simon Report. "Rarely were delays so dangerous," says the Labour journal, but it forgets that to the Indian people, engaged in forging sanctions through non-violent means for their demand for independence, it does not matter one pie what recommendations the Simon Seven will make. The "New Leader" observes in mail week that "if the civil disobedience campaign is suppressed by arrests and imprisonments, the Round Table Conference will be doomed." What have our "neglected" Liberals to say to this? So far they have tacitly supported repression. When will they realise that as a political factor they too are doomed because neither their own countrymen nor their British friends have any regard for them?

THE ELEVEN POINTS OF MAHATMAJI.

THE MILITARY INCUBUS.

(BY POLITICUS)

V*

The fifth item in Mahatmaji's Minimum Demand asks for "A Reduction of the Military Expenditure to at least 50 per cent. to begin with." Indian leaders have, however, been crying against this insatiate Moloch of Military Expenditure, ever since the consciousness first dawned upon them of the true demands of our national economy. Every Indian publication, every Indian Budget Speech in the Legislature since the institution was set up, is replete with complaints about the insatiate, incessant, incontinent increase in the Defence Expenditure of the British Indian Government. The criticism takes either one or more of the following forms:—

MAIN CRITICISM CHRYSTALISED.

(1) That the Military Forces maintained at the cost of India are far in excess of the real defence needs of India; and that the exact purpose of maintaining an Army in India is either not clearly defined, or the actual practice is not in accord with this definition of the principle.

(2) That the current cost of the Defence Provision of this country is unduly inflated, because of the necessary maintenance of the British element in the Indian military organisation, in a given proportion; and that, consequently, the real benefit of such a provision to this country is not at all commensurate with the burden it is forced to bear on this account.

(3) That a correct idea of the aggregate defence burden resting on India will not be had, if you look only to the Budget figures submitted under that head every year; that such as it is, the burden is further augmented by India having been made to share in the aggressive Imperialist wars of Britain, which have left a heavy legacy of utterly unproductive Debt charge.

(4) That the present rulers of India ignore world forces of their age working for international peace, and continue to keep up, at the cost of India, a military force which is a standing menace to the peace of mankind.

WHY DO THEY MAINTAIN AN ARMY IN INDIA AT ALL?

Taking these points in the order given, the purpose of maintaining a given standard of military strength in this country lacks badly the saving grace of a clear definition. Fifty years ago, the so-called Simla Army Commission recommended a double purpose, i.e., a strength sufficient to guard India against all danger of foreign invasion,—which in those days meant Russia in alliance with Afghanistan; and to maintain internal supremacy of the established Government, against any rebellion or disturbance of the 'Pax Britannica' For the combined objective they then thought a force of 65,000 Britishers and 1,30,000 Indians of all ranks would be amply sufficient. The Indian Government seemed to adopt this ideal and recommendation for a while But within five years they were at their old trick of adding to the total military strength of the country under one pretext or another.

PRESENT-DAY OBJECTIVE.

Forty years after the Simla Commission came the Esher Commission on Army reorganisation in India. That body of experts, considering the question immediately the world-war was over, sought to make the Indian military organisation an integral part of the total defence forces for the whole British Empire. To that, even the tame Assembly of those days made the only reply an Indian Assembly could, by repudiating 'in toto' the principle that the Army in India must be administered as an integral part of the total armed forces of the British Crown, and insisted that the organisation and equipment of the Army in India should be in conformity with the Indian, not with Imperial, needs and ability.

WORLD DISARMAMENT AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

Meanwhile, the objective standards by which the total strength and equipment of the Indian Army is to be judged and maintained have been materially modified. India has no reason to apprehend any danger, either from Afghanistan, or from Russia, singly or combined. The most considerable Asiatic Power,—Japan,—is in unbroken friendly relations with the British Empire. All over the world, statesmen are talking of and planning for universal peace, and beginning with disarmament. Then, why this incubus on India? The Indian Military Forces are the only example of a full war-time strength maintained even in peace-time. Necessarily, the expenditure on such an organisation is greater than it need be. And the real service received from such an organisation is proportionately much smaller.

INTERNAL ORDER MAINTAINED BY THE POLICE.

For the maintenance of internal security, we have the Police Force of the several provinces, costing another ten crores or more. Why, then, should we include the necessity of preserving the internal order as one of the aims for maintaining such an Army expenditure? The reduction demanded by Mahatmaji will, thus, appear in much better perspective, if one first considers the purpose of such an expenditure at all.

MAIN INGREDIENTS OF MILITARY BURDEN.

If the fundamental purpose of the Defence Provision for India is defined to be India's own needs, and is considered with reference to present-day world conditions only, the demand of Mahatmaji becomes very easy of immediate compliance. The Inchcape Committee had prescribed, under not unduly favourable conditions, the 'standard military burden for India to be 50 krores per annum.' And even that figure was considered to be beyond the ability of India, by that Committee of capitalist investigators! They did not, and could not, enquire into the main reasons of policy affecting the maintenance of an Army in India at all. They could not, and did not, enquire into the possibility of reducing the scales of salary and allowances of all sorts now paid in the two wings of the Army in India. And still they could give it as their considered opinion that an annual charge of Rs. 50 crores on account of the Indian Army was beyond the ability of India to bear! Why, then, should the statesman, concerning himself with the fundamentals of our situation, limit himself to mere cheese-paring economy?

REAL COST OF THE MILITARY BUDGET: OVER 80 CRORES PER ANNUM.

The Military Budget, it may be noted in passing, is not contained wholly in the details given under the head of Defence in the annual Financial Statement of the Government of India.

INTEREST ON WAR DEBT.

It lacks altogether that item of interest, which is due to the public debt forced upon India, arising out of the imperialist, aggressive wars of Britain in the last hundred years and more. At least 25 crores of the annual interest charge ought, in fairness to be shown under the Military head.

STRATEGIC RAILWAYS.

Then, again, there are railways in India, even now not able to bear all their own working expenses, which have been constructed expressly and exclusively for military reasons. The deficit on account of these Railways should, in fairness, be charged to the Military Budget

THE FULL BURDEN.

Were we to add up all these totals, the real burden of Defence in India would seem to be Rs. 83 crores per annum or about 60 per cent. of the Central revenues—far more than perhaps any other country in the world, of corresponding situation and ability, bears.

THE WORLD ANALOGY.

Even since the Armistice, Britain has begun curtailing her defence expenditure; and other countries profess to have done likewise. India is unique in 'increasing' her military expenditure, since the Armistice. For the 55 crores of to-day are equal, in purchasing power to 62 crores, without any actual fighting charges having to be incurred in those years of unbroken peace! In 1920-21 the total was not much more than this figure; and the net charge was much less, especially if you take into account the items mentioned above. Besides the Budget of that year included provision for the military operations on the Frontier.

THE DIRECT COST OF THE STANDING ARMY.

Leaving out of account, however, these items; and considering only the cost as actually shown of the peace-time standing Army of India, the very high cost is due, in the first place, to the 'excessive costliness of the British element' in our Army. The Indian soldier costs on an average per annum Rs. 600, the British soldier costs Rs. 2,500! Why should we maintain such a costly agency for our national defence? If the present Government of India cannot trust themselves entirely to the Indian soldiers to defend them and their administrative system, let them, at least, reduce the British proportion in the same ratio in which the present relative strength of the two wings is maintained.

REDUCE THE STRENGTH.

We have to-day, in round figures, something like 75,000 British troops in India of all ranks, as against 1,50,000 Indian troops, Imperial Service Forces, Indian State Forces, Auxiliary troops, Military Police,

(Continued on page 13)

*Previous articles appeared on 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant respectively.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

King Alfonso's Opportunity.

A recent message from Madrid announced that demonstrations were held in that city to emphasize the importance of rallying to the standard of the Royalist cause in Spain. The principal speakers on the occasion declared that Republicanism was a suicidal doctrine for the country. There is no doubt that King Alfonso enjoys great personal popularity with his subjects and if he seizes the opportunity of firmly declaring his willingness to allow his land to revert to a constitutional regime, that popularity will be still greater. That even the Monarchists, the friends of the de Rivera dictatorship who have recently established a new Party called the "Union Monarquica Nacional", are anxious to secure a constitutional, parliamentary regime as opposed to a dictatorship is indicated in a dispatch of the special correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" in Madrid. Writing to this journal on April 5 he says that in a manifesto issued by the leaders of this new Party they have unequivocally declared that a dictatorship is not the "right form of government" and they will not accept it. This is a plain warning to general Berenguer and King Alfonso, which they cannot afford to ignore.

Depressed Classes and National Movement.

At a meeting of some members of the so-called Depressed Classes at Poona one Mr. Powar is reported to have remarked that if any further instalment of self-government is given by the British Government to India, the Depressed Classes would lose heavily. This view is so different from that of sensible and recognised leaders of the Depressed Classes that it is not at all difficult to imagine where Mr. Powar got his inspiration from. Nor need one wonder at Mr. Powar's unworthy appeal to his community never to support Congress workers or to join the national movement. The campaign is not for or against any one community in India but, as Gandhiji, points out in his message to non-Brahmins, it is a national campaign mainly on behalf of the starving millions of India.

Boycott of British Films.

A correspondent makes an interesting suggestion that, as a protest against Government's ban on the Gandhi march films, Indian Cinema visitors should boycott British films till the ban is removed. The suggestion cannot be said to be unfair or impracticable. Indian and other non-British films can well cater for all tastes. We commend the suggestion to the Boycott Committees and the Volunteer Boards that have been started all over the country. It should not be difficult for these bodies to ascertain the origin of any film about to be exhibited at any Cinema theatre and to work out the details of the boycott.

Swadeshi Insurance.

The Swadeshi movement that is now abroad can find a fresh impetus if a determined attempt is made by the whole country to capture all Insurance business. The Indian Insurance companies are by now sufficiently numerous and strong to satisfy all the insurance requirements of the country. To take but one example, the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Ltd., which held its 55th Annual General Meeting in Bombay last week, is one of the best and oldest of the kind and is carrying on an extensive business nearly all over India, the business outside India being itself worth over 57 lakhs. Its Funds increased during the year 1929 by 86-1/2 lakhs to no less than 9-1/2 crores. In the last two years its new business increased by almost 10,000 policies for over 182 lakhs. And during the last year the Premium Income rose to 161 lakhs from 139 lakhs in the previous year. There are many other Swadeshi Insurance companies which are making rapid progress in almost all possible lines of Insurance in face of keen competition with foreign rivals. All these Indian companies may well make a united attempt to make India wholly self-reliant in respect of Insurance.

The Distinction.

Nurse:—"The new patient in our ward is lightheaded."

Doctor:—"Delirious or blonde?"

POLITICAL PRISONERS & ADMINISTRIATION OF JUSTICE.

What Is The High Court Doing?

(BY M. C. CHAGLA.)

If administration of Justice in this Presidency is to be respected, then laws must be enforced without political bias and without their being made the instruments of Executive policy.

The sentences that have been inflicted upon political prisoners all over the Presidency give one furiously to think. The scandalous lack of uniformity, the monstrous savagery displayed in many of the sentences cannot surely enhance the prestige or reputation of the Government of Bombay as holding even the scales of Justice.

In the city of Bombay all those charged under the Salt Act or Section 117 of the I. P. C. have received the maximum sentence of six months, and in every case the imprisonment has been simple. The Magistrates, in the discharge of their duties, have shown themselves to be scrupulously fair and have behaved towards the accused with courtesy and with the dignity and decorum that are called forth on occasions when patriotic men, fired with the deep sense of their country's wrong, are in conflict with the constituted authority of the State

SAVAGE SENTENCE.

On the other hand we have been witnessing the antics of a learned Magistrate in Bandra whose savage sentences on persons similarly charged as those tried in Bombay must shock the conscience of all right and decent-minded people. Even those who most respectfully differ from Mahatma Gandhi as to the means he has adopted for winning Swaraj which is the common goal of us all, must strongly protest against the inhumanity of sentences which are so disproportionate to the offences committed.

It might be said that the question of sentence is discretionary with the Judicial officers, and that the Local Government cannot interfere with that discretion. I sincerely hope that that the Local Government, in no case, interferes with or influences its officers. But this cannot be quite so. For only recently we read of a communique instructing District Magistrates only to inflict fines upon offenders convicted under the Sarda Act.

WHAT IS THE HIGH COURT DOING?

But be that as it may, what is our High Court doing? It is true that the persons convicted and sentenced by Mr. Fernandes have a right to appeal against the sentence—which they are not likely to do in view of the principle of Non-Co-operation in which they have an unshakeable belief. But the High Court can exercise its revisional powers 'suo motu'. It can send for the record of any case and if there has been a miscarriage of Justice or if an excessively harsh sentence has been inflicted, it can do what is just and proper.

Even when there was the gravest political crisis in Bombay our High Court has always tried to maintain its reputation for impartiality and Judicial fairness. Is our present Chief Justice, who is at the end of his term of office, going to allow that reputation to be belied?

In the Carter case when the Chief Justice constituted a Special Bench consisting of himself and Mr. Justice Kemp to hear it in answer to a question of Mr. Thakore who appeared for the respondents, he said that the reason for so constituting the Bench was that the case involved an important question of public policy. Do these sentences, shocking in their excessiveness, unjudicial in their lack of uniformity with sentences inflicted for similar offences in Bombay, involve no question of public policy? The Chief Justice has always complained of the shortage of Judges, and I daresay, he is overworked looking after the details of administrative work. But would it be too much to expect that the Head of the Judicial administration of the Presidency should spare some time to consider whether the High Court should not interfere with a gross abuse of the discretion vested in a Magistrate, the more so when the persons convicted cannot themselves come to the Court owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, and the strength of their own political beliefs?

"HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH BRITISH GOVT."

(Continued from page 1.)

dia were charged under section 143 I.P.C. and 47 of the Salt Act.

Mahadevbhai & Kadia took no part in proceedings.

Mahadevbhai all the while span on Takli. The Magistrate sentenced each of them to 3 months S. I. on each count, the sentences to run consecutively.

The Magistrate ordered Mahadevbhai to be kept in A Class.

Yesterday it was understood that the case against Mahadevbhai and others would be taken up in the Magistrate's Court, and so great crowds assembled near the court from morning. About 50 ladies and prominent citizens also attended the court. But it was declared at the eleventh hour that the case was to be taken at Gaekwar's Haveli. The whole crowd at once rushed towards the Haveli where prominent persons and ladies were allowed to enter. There were loud cheers of "Mahatmaji Ki Jai" and "Vande Mataram", when Mahadevbhai and Kantilal were taken to jail.

Public meeting to be held this evening.

APPEAL TO KANARITES IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Dr. M. R. Divekar and Mr. B. D. Kulkarni writes:—

AN APPEAL TO BOMBAY KANARITES.

"You all know about the great political movement in the country under Mahatma Gandhi. Our Kanara too has answered to his call nobly. Already many of her sons like Messrs. M. P. Nadkarni, Haldipur and G. S. Nadkarni are in jail and many more may follow shortly. But Kanara is poor and their families in many cases will be in urgent need of help.

Here is a chance for us. Those of us in Bombay who feel so much for the cause but cannot actively join the movement can at least raise a fund (i) 'to look after the families of our District patriots in jail' (ii) and for such other purposes as the District Congress Committee has in view, but may not be able to carry out for want of funds.

We end this appeal with the earnest hope and conviction that this great cause will find a fitting response from all the members of our District in Bombay. Already we have collected Rs. 1283 from ladies and gentlemen".

Bombay, April 21.

POLICE INJURE TWO SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

SHIRODA, April 25.

Some five hundred volunteers went to offer Satyagraha this morning. The police force numbered about a hundred. They brought salt from Goa. The police injured two persons and people have, therefore, socially boycotted them. Food and water is not being given to them. Gandhi salt pans are beings prepared

MASS SATYAGRAHA AT PEN.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

PEN, April 25.

To-day's mass civil disobedience succeeded beyond expectation, people of all classes, creeds and sections marched in procession to the creek, females alone numbered over thousand. Mr. Bhagavat was congratulated.

The Police authorities conspicuous by their absence. From to-morow with the view to bring about simultaneous action on mass scale, a batch of 15 left for Panvel and a batch of 10 for Mahad.

PALGHAR TO START MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

PALGHAR, April 25.

Thana District Satyagraha Mandal has decided to hold a mass meeting and start procession from Mahim in Palghar Taluka and organise mass civil disobedience of Salt Act, by fetching sea-water and publicly manufacturing salt on 27th.

The Satyagraha Mandal has also decided to organise mass civil disobedience in all Talukas every week, by turn, and it is expected thousands will participate, as at Arnala last Sunday.

Messrs. D. V. Gokhale, Sakharam Patil, Nargolkar, Bhagwandas Gosavi are addressing meetings in villages.

MUTTRA BAR'S PROTESTS AGAINST ASSAULT.

—:o:—

Decision To Wear Khadi.

MUTTRA, April 24.

The Assistant Secretary Bar Association, Muttra wires

A meeting of the members of the Muttra Bar was held in the Mukhtiars' Association with Mr. Bohre Kanhiyalal, Advocate, in the chair, in which the following resolutions were unanimously passed: "This meeting of the members of the Muttra Bar practising on civil, criminal and revenue sides strongly condemns the brutal and inhuman action of the Police officials in belabouring the peaceful Satyagrahi volunteers with regulation lathies and dragging them on the ground in scorching heat for 20 minutes, within the collector's compound, in the presence of hundreds of persons, including members of the Bar, without any provocation whatsoever on the part of the volunteers numbering fourteen or fifteen, who had assembled to demand the national flag mischieviously snatched away from the hands of a 12-year boy, by Mr. Johnston, Joint Magistrate of the District.

Resolved that copies of the resolution be sent to proper authorities.

Resolved that this meeting congratulates the Satyagrahi volunteers on their brave stand under most provoking circumstances.

Resolved that in view of yesterday's happenings all members of the Bar should use clothes made of Indian cloth on all occasions, but in appearing before the court and on public occasions should wear Khaddar only for one year from the 1st May 1930

KARWAR YOUTH LEAGUER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, April 23.

Damodar Nagappa Shanbhag, the youthful local tradesman who bestirred himself in leading the local Youth Satyagraha movement after the incarceration of Mr. Haldipurkar Nadkarni was yesterday arrested and sentenced under section 117, I. P. C. by Mr. Saldanha Town Magistrate, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default three months' imprisonment. On the way to the jail he stopped to bid farewell to his mother and wife. The latter bravely encouraged her husband and prophesied success to Satyagraha. There was a spontaneous hartal is the city. Garlands offered to the patriot were auctioned at the public meeting.

CONVICTIONS AT ERANDOL.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

ERANDOL, E. Khandesh, April 24.

Mr. Shankarlal Shet Kabre, President, T. C. M. Erandol, has been sentenced to 3 months' hard labour, and to pay 200 Rs. as fine.

Mr. Bhimrao Deshpande Secretary, T. C. M. Erandol has been sentenced to 3 months" rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine.

Both were charged under 47 of the Salt Act on 22nd instant.

A TEACHER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

NADIAD, April 24.

Mr. Bhagvat, a teacher of National School, at Sunaw was arrested to-day at Matar.—Free Press.

BABU R. SINGH.

—:o:—

Resigns Post Of "Surpunch."

—:o:—

Bihpur—Babu Rajapati Singh of Lodipur in Bhagalpur District has resigned his post as "surpunch".—Free Press

Sjts. Ghose Jailed

—:o:—

BARISAL, Apr. 24.

Mr. Sarat Kumar Ghose was arrested this morning and brought here from Mirajkal by steamer and sentenced to six months simple imprisonment for breaking salt law.—Free Press.

PROF. B. GANGULY JAILED.

—:o:—

Refusal To Leave Pisakoni District.

MIDNAPORE, Apr 24.

Notice under Section 144 was served upon Professor Bimalamohan Ganguly, Vice-President of Narayanganj Congress Committee at Pisaboni ordering him to leave the District within 24 hours. On his refusal to obey the order, he was arrested and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the District Magistrate.—A P.

LAHORE BAR USES SWADESHI.

—:o:—

LAHORE, April 25.

At a meeting of the High Court Bar Association, Dr. Moti Sagar presiding the following resolution was adopted:

"In the opinion of this Association it is desirable members should wear Swadeshi clothes in future". The Association further stated the use of word Swadeshi does not interfere with the desire of Europeans to wear their own dress.—Free Press.

AGRA COMMISSIONER CALLS MAGISTRATE TO CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Six Salt Centres Established

AGRA, April 24.

The foreign cloth merchants of Agra have pledged themselves not to import foreign cloth for another six months.

Over 150 volunteers have broken the salt law at Sahadra and Runkuta. They had manufactured salt in considerable quantity yesterday and sold it in the villages for 1/2 anna per seer. There are about half a doden centres where salt is being manufactured.

The Commissioner of Agra, it is understood, has convened a meeting of all the District Magistrates in the Division to decide a definite policy with regard to law breakers and it is reported a special magistrate for trying the cases of civil disobedience will be appointed at Agra.—Free Press.

Zamindar Threatened With Prosecution.

—:o:—

MUZAFARPUR, April 25.

It is reported thee Government has given notice to Midnapur Zamindars to show cause under section 14 of the Salt Act why they should not be dealt with for allowing contraband salt to be produced in their Zamindary.—Free Press.

Badaun Congress President Arrested.

—:o:—

BUDAUN, April 25.

Munshi Mangalsen, President of the District Congress Committee and Mr Kalyansinghji, a Congress worker, were arrested yesterday while sending a jatha of 25 Satyagrahi volunteers.

To-day, a jatha of 11 Satyagrahi volunteers under the leadership of Mr. Laljaramji, Secretary, Ujhani Congress Committee, arrived here 'en route' Gularia where salt will be manufactured on the 28th.—Free Press.

PRESIDENT PATEL RESIGNS.

—:o:—

SIMLA, April 25.

President Patel has resigned. He has given the reasons for his resignation in a communication to the Governor-General.—A. P.

PRESIDENT PATEL'S PARTING SHOT.

(Continued from page 1.)

credit to any Assembly in the world."

HEALTH IMPAIRED.

Mr. Patel holds that in spite of difficulties and limitations, he had in a great measure succeeded in upholding and enlarging the authority of the Chair and dignity, rights and privileges of the House against the powerful bureaucracy. These five strenuous years had seriously impaired his health, but his solace was that he still retained the confidence of his people.

He did not wish to blame individuals, but his complaint was against the system whereunder such ugly activities were possible and the sooner such a system was put to an end the better for all concerned. Mr. Patel mentions that notwithstanding all harassment and persecution he would have continued to occupy the Chair, if he had better served his country by so doing, but he was convinced that under the changed conditions, his usefulness as the President of the Assembly had entirely ceased to exist.

UNREPRESENTATIVE BODY.

Owing to the boycott of the Assembly by Congressmen, followed by the resignation of Pandit Malaviya and his loyal followers for forcing Imperial Preference down the throat of the unwilling Assembly, the Assembly had lost its representative character and he had felt whether it was worth-while presiding over it when it was not possible for the President to safeguard even freedom of vote supposed to have been guaranteed by the Government of India Act.

He adds: "It goes without saying that the Assembly would hereafter exist merely to register decrees of the Executive and I would be doing disservice to my country if I continued to lend false prestige to such a body by presiding over it any more."

LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE.

Continuing Mr. Patel says that apart from these considerations he would be guilty of deserting India's cause at this critical juncture if he continued to hold office. His statement on 21st January to the Assembly contained the significant words that while the President could not act on a mandate of any political party, he envisaged, situation might arise, when in the larger interests of the country the President should return to a position of greater freedom. He holds that such a situation has arisen.

"My people have been engaged in a life and death struggle for freedom. The Civil Disobedience movement organised by the Congress under Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest man of modern times, is in full swing. Hundreds of prominent countrymen of mine have already found their place in His Majesty's jails. Thousands are prepared to lay down their lives, if necessary, and hundreds of thousands are ready to court imprisonment in prosecution of that great movement. At such a juncture, my proper place is with my countrymen with whom I have decided to stand shoulder to shoulder and not in the Chair of the Assembly."

UNREAL.

Mr. Patel reminds the Viceroy that he had endeavoured during Lord Irwin's term to prevent such situation from development by pleading for a frank recognition of India's claim to full Dominion Status and encloses a letter detailing the result of his endeavours on these lines. (Text of this letter is not yet available.) He confesses, that he felt that through the Viceroy's instrumentality, India might secure her legitimate place in the Commonwealth without further suffering, but he had been completely disillusioned by events in England and India and has come to the deliberate conclusion that the so-called change of heart and Dominion Status in action were eye-wash and as unreal as the fiscal autonomy convention. Government far from recognising the justice of India's claim had launched on a policy of ruthless repression to crush the legitimate aspirations of a great people.

Mr. Patel continues. "I am convinced, therefore, that Mahatma Gandhi stands fully vindicated in the attitude he had taken up that he was not prepared to advise the Congress to participate in the Round Table Conference in London unless there has been full and frank recognition of India's claim to complete Dominion Status without any reservation and unless it was made clear that the Conference was to meet to explore methods of giving effect to such decision. In such situation the only honourable and patriotic course open to me is to sever my connection with Government and take my legitimate place in the fight for freedom.

"I only hope my indifferent health will not prevent me from actively participating in the movement, but in any case I shall be giving at least my moral support to it by this resignation."

Concluding Mr. Patel records sincere appreciation of the Viceroy's friendly feelings towards him and recalls with gratitude the Viceroy's intervention over the Gujarat Floods and Bardoli Non-payment situation when Mr Patel's constituency was in serious trouble and the Viceroy at his request used his good offices with the Bombay Government to settle it. "I close with the assurance to Your Excellency that although my official connection with you ceases from to-day my personal regard for you shall ever continue as hitherto and with hope that we might some day meet in our unofficial capacity and without reserve exchange notes of our respective actions in our official capacity."—A. P.

SALT SATYAGRAHA AT CHAUPATTY.

No Police Interference.

(Through The Satyagraha Committee.)

April 25.

The police of Bombay did not show any activity on Chaupatty where crowds of people had gathered as usual for the manufacture of salt. Uninterfered, the volunteers prepared salt and sold it at one pice per packet. The volunteers were singing national songs all the while. This peaceful operation ended at 9 a.m. and the volunteers came smiling in a procession to the Congress House.

BEARD PULLING BY THE POLICE.

(Through The Satyagraha Committee.)

In a statement prevoiusly issued to the Press by the Satyagraha Committee mention was made of the beard of a Bohra gentleman having been pulled by the police when they made the attack on the volunteers at Bhatia Baug on the 22nd instant. The Police Commissioner in a Press interview denied this and other statements. The following medical certificate was given by Dr. Kantilal C. Reshamwala, M.B.B.S., regarding the injuries inflicted by the police on Sjt. Esufalli A. Rokar, Volunteer No. 1544:—

"This is to certify that I had treated one Satyagrahi volunteer No. 1544, Mr. Esufalli A. Rokar, on Tuesday, the 22nd instant. He had inflamed ankle due to some blow; marks of two buttons were impressed on chest in form of circular patches of subcutaneous hemorrhages probably due to blow on chest. He complained that his beard was taken hold of by a policeman; but it was not paining him when he saw me.

(Sd.) K. C. RESHAMWALA
Reg. Med. Pract.

(True Copy.)

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION AT DADAR.

(Through The Satyagraha Committee)

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and all the District Congress Committees, the National Flag salutation will take place on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 8 a.m. (S. T.) sharp at the Shivaji Park, near Woolen Mills, Dadar, B. B. and C. I. Railway station. After the Flag salutation is over, seawater will be fetched by the Satyagrahis who will manufacture contraband salt and sell the same to the public. Public are requested to be present in time before 8 a.m. (S. T.).

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

(Through The Satyagraha Committee.)

April 25.

All the Satyagrahis and other volunteers corps should present themselves at the Esplanade Maidan to-day (Saturday) at 4.30 p.m. for the Victory Procession.

The route will be—Dhobi Talao, Crawford Market, Bori Bunder, Bazargate, Parsi Bazar, Churchgate Street, Apollo Bunder Colaba Reclamation, Esplanade Bandstand, Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, Girgaum Back Road and disperse at Congress House.

SUNDAY'S PROGRAMME.

All Bombay National Flag salutation at Shivaji Park, Dadar, at 8 a.m. (S. T.) sharp. All Satyagraha volunteers, Hindustan Seva Dal volunteers and other volunteer corps should be present in the Park punctually at 6-0 a.m. (S. T.).

PROCESSION IN MILL AREA.

After the Flag salutation a huge procession will be formed which will parade the mill area.

CONGRATULATION TO SATYAGRAHIS.

(Through The Satyagraha Committee.)

In the evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.) a mammoth meeting of all those who have broken the Salt Law in the city either by manufacturing, selling or purchasing contraband salt will be held on the Chaupatty Sands.

LADIES' PROGRAMME.

At 6-30 a.m. (S. T.) sharp a procession of women will start from the Tilak Bridge, Dadar, and proceed to fetch sea-water, after which the party will join the Flag salutation at Shivaji Park. The F and G Wards' volunteers will escort the women's procession.

Dish Sevika Sangha Fund.

—:o:—

The members of the Managing Committee of the above Sangha tender their grateful thanks to those who have subscribed to the fund started by the above named Sangha to carry on the work of the boycott of Foreign Cloth and the Temperance Campaign. The following is the list of the subscribers:—

		Rs.		
1.	A Parsi Lady	330	0	0
2.	Sjt. Jivabhai B. Patel	201	0	0
3.	Smt. Prabhalakshmi B. Sukhla	25	0	0
4.	Sjt. J. P. Pandya	51	0	0
5.	Sjt. Virjivandas	152	0	0
6.	Sjt. P. D. Asar	121	0	0
7.	Sjt. Chunilal	125	0	0
8.	Sjt. A. L. Nathubhai	51	0	0
9.	Sjt. Sympathiser	51	0	0
10.	Amarsi & Sons	51	0	0
11.	Sjt. Jagmohan Manilal	51	0	0
12.	Sjt. Bhimji Kalidas	51	0	0
13.	Sjt. Bulakidas	51	0	0
14.	Sjt. Ratilal & Co.	51	0	0
15.	New S. Perfumery Mart	31	0	0
16.	Gramophone Mart	31	0	0
17.	Sjt. Vithaldas Ratansi	25	0	0
18.	Sjt. Khimji Madhavji	25	0	0
19.	Sjt. Kason Dhanji	25	0	0
20.	Sjt. P. D. Bharucha	25	0	0
21.	Sjt. Vithaldas Gopaldas	25	0	0
22.	Sjt. V. Guha Nanlal	15	0	0
23.	Manubhai & Sons	15	0	0
24.	Sjt. Hirachandbhai	15	0	0
25.	Sjt. A. J. Pannachand	11	0	0
26.	Sjt. Sympathiser	11	0	0
27.	Sjt. Ruttonsi Bhimji	11	0	0
28.	Sjt. Vallabhdas	11	0	0
29.	Sjt. Mulji Velji	11	0	0
30.	Sjt. Mohanlal Kamalsy	11	0	0
31.	Sjt. Mulchandbhai	5	0	0
32.	Sjt. Lakhoobhai	5	0	0
33.	A sympathiser	2	0	0
	Total Rs.	1652	0	0

BOMBAY LADIES BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN.

—:o:—

DAILY PROGRAMME.

26TH APRIL:—

Morning:—Salt Satyagrahis procession starting from Dadar station and go to Shivaji Mandir to join the Flag Hoisting Ceremony. All ladies are requested to bring the lotas. Procession will start at 7 a.m.

Noon:—Marwari ladies' meeting at Madhav Baug at 2 p.m.

Evening:—Meeting at Satyanarain Temple a 3-30 p.m. Meeting at Shaitan Chowki No. 8 at 4 p.m.

27TH APRIL:—

Morning:—Salt Satyagrahis' Procession at Bandra starting at 6-30 a.m. from Patkar's Building and Mahim. All the people of locality are expected to join the procession and bring lotas with them.

Evening:—All women volunteers are requested to be present at the Esplanade Maidan.

More Satyagrahis For Vile Parle.

—:o:—

(From Vile Parle Satyagraha Camp):—

VILE PARLE, April 24.

Volunteers from different centres in Maharastra are still coming down to Vile Parle Camp and a force of about 45 strong arrived here this morning from Poona, Saswan, Thana and Solapur. Batches of volunteers are sent to different centres opened by this Camp. Collection of natural sallt from the places nearby is proceeding apace and about 10 maunds of salt has so far been collected by the volunteers. This salt is sold at one anna per Payali and on an average a maund of salt is sold to the public daily.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

At prayer time Sjt. Balubhai Mehta from Khasdesh made an appeal to the students to join the present struggle. Within a short time the Satyagraha Camp is likely to turn its attention to the boycott of foreign cloth and lling fund Dr. Chandulall and Mr. quor.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI STILL IN SABARMATI JAIL.

—:o:—

BUT Dr. CHANDULAL AND OTHERS TAKEN TO YERAVDA.

A gentleman who travelled to Bombay for Ahmedabad by the Kathiawad Mail of Monday night says: that a special train containing one first class, one second class and some third class compartments ran through Ahmedabad Station from Sabarmati and halted at Kanij. When the Kathiawad Mail reached the latter station, the carriages of the special were attached to it. At Baroda the first class compartment was taken off. At Borsad the Kathiawar Mail halted for a time and he had an opportunity of ascertaining from Dr. Chandulal and Mr. Rohit Mehta whom he discoveren in the "prisoner carriages" who were being transferren along with them. He was informed that about 35 to 40 prisoners were being taken to Yeravda but Sardar Vallabhbhai and Messrs. Manilal Kothari and Amritlal Shetn were still in Sabarmati jail.

Six Months R. I. For Madras Satyagrahis.

—:o:—

MADRAS, April 24.

Mr. T. Viswanatham, Member of the A. I. C. C., and three others who were arrested in connection with salt Satyagraha were sentenced to six months' R. I. by the Vizagapatam Magistrate and were removed to Berhampore Jail.

Mr. Narasimha Rao, popular Chairman and Satyagrahi leader, is standing trial under Section 108 Cr. P. C.—Free Press.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York April 25.

Previous Closing Rate	16 28
To-day's Opening Rate	16 23
Difference	Nil
To-day's Closing Rate	16 03
Difference	—.25

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, April 25.

Previous Closing Rate	8.26
To-day's Opening Rate	8 21
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	8.18
Difference	—.03
Broach Expectations	Rs. 267

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, April 25.

Silver Ready	19	11	0
Higher	0	1	0
Silver Forward	19	9	0
Higher	0	1	0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 25.

1st Settlement	46	13	0
2nd Settlement	45	8	0

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 1.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder, or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
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POONA DAY BY DAY.

MUNICIPALITY'S CONGRATULATIONS TO ARRESTED LEADERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

POONA, April 24.

On Tuesday last, the city Municipality met under the presidentship of Mr. Tulpule. The same morning, the surprising news of sentences on Mr. Ketkar and Mandlik had been spread in the city and naturally the Municipality began with a gratulatory resolution on the arrest and imprisonment of these and other Maharashtra leaders. Another resolution offering congratulations to the Untouchable satyagrahis was brought forward by Mr. Rajbhoj. There was much hot discussion on this and amendments were proposed by some members. It was urged by some members that, so long as the Untouchable leaders like Dr. Ambedkar did not change their policy, the Municipality should not congratulate them. It was also pointed out that the Untouchables were trying to destroy Mahatma Gandhi's movement. Two more resolutions, one sympathising with those who helped the Untouchables in their struggle and another merely expdessing approval of the removal of untouchability by peaceful methods, were proposed. All the three were passed. In the end of Mr. L. R. Gokhale urged the immmediate completion of the new water supply scheme by the expenditure of Rs. 80,000 as sanctioned. In the course of the discussion on all the above congratulatory resolutions, there was much exitement among members. The pro-Government section was opposed to the first resolution and the orthodox Sanatani section was opposed to the latter resolutions.

TWO MORE BATCHES.

Yesterday evening, two more batches of satyagrahis, one for Pen and the other for Malvan, went sent from Poona. Mr. N. C. Kelkar delivered the farewell message in fit words and heartily wished success to the young men who had sacrificed much, of their own accord, for the motherland. Mr. Kanitkar also briefly spoke on satyagraha. The batches were taken round the city in a procession. Bonfires of foreign caps were set up in the Mandir after the farewell-meeting.

A meeting of ladies was held yesterday evening in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mrs. Bhagirthibai Bapat. Speeches on Swadeshi and boycott were delivered and several ladies resolved not to purchase foreign cloth for their use.

It is understood that a Satyagraha Camp is to be opened in the Tilak Mandir and the Tilak Maha-Vidyalaya. The Satyagraha Volunteers are to stay there for training and other purposes.

SIR P. COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

The resignation of Wrangler Shah of the Principalship of the Sir Parasurambhau College and the life-membership of the S. P. Mandali has caused flutter in the intelllectual circles of Poona. One more professor is said to have resigned. The reasons for Mr. Shah's resignation are known to the public. It is learnt that Mr. Shah is to be appointed Principal of the M. T. B. Arts College of Surat. Dr. Karmarkar may be appointed to succeed Mr. Shah. Mr. Shah's departure from Poona is undoubtedly a distinct loss to the intellectual wodld and particularly to the student-world. He was much liked by his students.

Mr. Mandke, a prominent and generous contractor, passed away last week at the age of 49. He was always liberal in giving help to the needy.

The Diamond Jubilee of the Training College for Indian Women was celebrated on the 21st under the presidenship of Mr. Becket, the Director of Public instruction.

The Junnar Municipality has resolved to hoist the National Flag over the Municipal buildings. A batch of young volunteers has been engaged in going round the town every morning for propaganda among the masses with respect to the present movement.

MOULVI LEAKAT HUSSAIN.

Death Of A Patriot.

BENGAL PARTITION DAYS RECALLED.

—:o:—

Moulvi Leakat Hussain died on Saturday (April 19) at the Carmichael Medical College Hospital. By his death, Bengal has lost a most sincere worker in the cause of freedom. He came into the forefront of political struggle, during the partition agitation in 1905, when there were very few Muslim leaders, who espoused the cause of "Swadeshism." and by his sincerity, courage of conviction, and spirit of self-sacrifice, to be regarded as one of the most uncompromising fighters for the cause of Nationalism.

Moulvi Leakat had his share of persecutions at the hands of the Government, having been hauled up several times on the charge of sedition, and on the last occasion was sentenced to six years' R. I. at Barisal.

As a philanthropist he had no distinction of caste or creed and his activities for the benefit of poor students are well-known.

At the time of death he was about 80 years old and even to his last days he used to observe the Partition Day (October 16) and Boycott Day (October 7) with religious fervour.—"Liberty".

A PREACHER OF SWADESHI.

The "Liberty" writes in an editorial article:—

It would be no exaggeration to say that the death of Moulvi Leakat Hussain removes an old landmark from the political field of modern Bengal. When the Swadeshi-boycott movement came over Bengal as an avalanche the Mahomedans under the guidance of Nawab Khaja Salimullah of Dacca and Nawab Nawab Ali Chaudhury were tempted to oppose the movement. The Comilla Shooting Case, the desecration of the image at Jamalpore, the Hargilchar Abduction Case, the issuing of the "Lal Istahar" followed when Sir Bamphylde Fuller coaxed and cajoled the Muslim community as his "favourite wife". Hindu leaders were insulted in East Bengal; the Bengal Provincial Conference was dispersed and crying "Bande Mataram" was made a criminal offence. A Muslim leader was wanted to counteract the propaganda carried on by some Muslim leaders. The hour found the man: Moulvi Leakat Hussain appeared on the scene and in no time became a tower of strength to leaders like Surendra Nath Banerjea, Aswini Kumar Dutt and Aurobindo Ghose He stood four square to all winds, took out processions; cried "Bande Mataram"; preached Swadeshi; collected funds to help the poor in East Bengal where scarcity was prevailing and asked his co-religionists to join hands with the Hindus for the emancipation of the common motherland. Moulvi Saheb made Bengal his home and when the partition was unsettled he continued to preach Swadeshi and help impecunious students with funds raised for the purpose. When the North Bengal flood devastated a part of the province Moulvi Saheb once more emerged out of the seclusion of retirement and began collecting funds. It was a case of the old war horse smelling the battle. In indifferent health and with the infirmities of age creeping over him for the last few years Moulvi Saheb could seldom take an active part in political movements; but his interest in them never failed. His death is the death of one of our most sincere workers; and in him we lose a very old and respected friend.

CASE AGAINST "NAVA-KAL" EDITOR.

—:o:—

Publication Of Unauthorised Lotteries.

Before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Yeshwant Krishna Khadilkar, editor, printer and publisher of "Nava-Kal", the Marathi daily of Bombay, was charged with having published advertisements of unauthorised lotteries under Section 294-A of the Penal Code. The advertisements were alleged to have been published in the issues of November 24 and December 3 last.

Mr. H. Hurst, Inspector, Bombay C. I. D., stated in his complaint that on a perusal of the advertisements in question, he applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for permission to investigate the matter and on obtaining it he proceeded with his inquiries. He learnt that the advertisements were given for publication in the "Nava-Kal" by Mr. S. S. Pandit, manager of the Moonsun Agency, Chalisgaon, East Khandesh, on behalf of Messrs. R. J. Duggan, Limited, and that the contract for the advertisements was signed by Mr. Pandit.

A similar case was instituted by the police against Mr. Pandit, but as the latter has not been traced, the Magistrate issued a warrant, which is pending. Meanwhile the case against the editor of the "Nava-Kal" was taken up Mr Hurst, the first witness for the prosecution, deposed that the lotteries advertised in the paper were not authorised by the Government. The case was adjourned for further hearing to May 5.

Author Honoured.

MADRAS, April 24.

Mr. K. S. Venkataramani, a well-known author, was presented with a silver plate by the Madras Advocates' Association. Sir C. V. Kumaraswamy Sastriar presiding over the function offered felicitations to him.—Free Press.

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RALLY MODERATES BY GENUINE GESTURE.

—:o:—

Albion Bannerji's Plea

—:o:—

LONDON, Apr. 24.

The eagerness with which British and Continental press are following the progress of Indian Nationalist movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and the effective publicity accorded to doings of Satyagrahis are sorely distressing Indian Loyalists and Liberals staying at present in this country.

They feel that such undue publicity to activities of the Congress adversely affects prestige of the Liberals and Constitutionalists and impairs their effectiveness in their attempts to co-operate with Government. This feeling has found open vent in a letter which "The Times" publishes to-day from Sir Albion Bannerji Sir Albion deprecates all attempts to minimise the importance of the Liberals. He complains that quite undue prominence has been given by the Press to Mahatmaji's march at the head of his volunteers to the sea-coast.

NEGLECTED LIBERALS.

He says that though the march was in pursuit of high ideal, it was futile and unprofitable to India. He also complains that not much attention is paid to Liberal opinion while slighting references to the efforts of Moderate leaders are not infrequent.

Referring to rumours that there is likely to be new offer and also to the advice tendered by "Times" Special Correspondent and others that there is no use in attempting to rally moderate opinion. Sir Albion asserts such a view is quite erroneous. He says it is absolutely necessary to rally Moderates, but he also says that such a rally is only possible, if England makes genuine gesture after the publication on Simon Report. He feels that a generous, sincere advance should enable India to abandon principle of negation in political philosophy which she was now following.—Free Press Beam Service.

THE NEED OF GURUS AND GURUKULS.

—:o:—

Bombay Gurukul Anniversary Celebrations.

—:o:—

The Nineteenth Anniversary Celebrations Of the Gurukul which is being conducted at Shuklatirth near Broach commenced on the 23rd at The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall which was gaily decorated with buntings. There was a nice display of pictures drawn by students.

The proceedings began with music which was followed by a well-come address by Pt Maya Shankar Sharma, the Kulpati, in which he laid stress on the necessity of Gurukuls and the service they have done to the country. Mr. Nagindas Master was proposed to the chair.

Pt. Buddhaden gave a thundering lecture on "Swaraj" in which he dwelt on the necessity of good Gurus in the ancient sense and their importance in the future reconstruction of India. He referred to Pundit Motilal Nehru and others as great forces in present day politics because they understood clearly the significance of the Vedic religion That no movement he added could prosper which had no religious backbone.

Master Vasant treated the audience to a delightful programme of music which was much appreciated.

Pt. Ramchandraji of Delhi the well-known Arya-Samajist spoke on the "Ideal King". He spoke at length on the functions and types of kings and at last proved God to be the King of kings.

Then followed a Gujarathi dialogue which was much appreciated by the public since the subject namely the unemployment of graduates was interesting and the acting superb. Swami Sarvadanandji addressed the meeting on the "means of National uplift". Physical feats brought a most interesting programme to a close. Most remarkable was the feat of a 15-year-old Brahmachari, who lifted with his teeth a boy weighing 124 lbs.

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What the People Say

"JEWS AND PASSOVER."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence which appeared in your esteemed paper "Jews and Passover" by Mr. Jacob Solomon, I have to say that it has been my most unfortunate experience to find once more a brother rising against his own brother.

It is not for me alone to say that the article of the learned writer lacked in accurate Biblical arguments, but for every one who has read the Holy Bible. In the first place, he says that the Israelites went to Egypt to serve the Egyptians; Is that so I ask him? Was it not a command of the Lord to Jacob to go down to Egypt? After coming down to Egypt, did the Israelites not dwell happily in the land for many years? Had it not been for the treachery of Pharaoh to enslave the Israelites, Israel would never have been in bondage.

In the second place, he states that the Prophet Moses, leader of the Israelites, broke a Commandment: "Thou shalt not kill." Firstly Moses did not bleak any commandment for the Commandments were not yet in existence when the action was committed. Secondly, being a leader (as the learned writer places him) he has a right to defend any of his followers in distress. Smiting a follower is the same as smiting a leader. The action in a way can be said to have been done in self-defence and in the cause of justice.

In conclusion, I advise Mr. Jacob Solomon not to meddle in an affair of which he has no accurate knowledge.—Yours, etc.

N. B. SAMUEL

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Apropos of Mr. Wadia's letter 'Jews and Passover" of the 15th instant, may I be permitted a little space in your valued paper to point out a few of the inaccuracies with which the letter is broiling over?

Mr. Sargon has already referred to Mr. Wadia's lack of good taste which can only be rivalled by his amazing ignorance of the subject he handles!

I emphatically assert and unlike Mr. Wadia, I have wide experience to back me, that 95 per cent of those who participate the reading of the history of the deliverance from bondage of their ill-starred ancestors know every detail of that history each book has either an English or an Arabic translation side by side with the Hebrew.

Mr. Wadia's nerves are to blame if the melodious chanting of hymns sound to him like a 'tamasha'—or do his blassed ears imagine the sound of drums?

We can't fail to admire the literary merits of such an artistic sentence 'various dishes laid out a la Hors-d'oluvre fashion' but why does he add 'including heavenly manna'—this last is a gross misrepresentation. Would the celebration of 'Independence' day in America or the 14th of July in Paris—excite his blood-thirsty spirit equally?

Judging from his letter—Mr. Wadia's knowledge of Jews or their history extends little further than a How o'you do' with an Exchange broker or two.

'Tut-Tut' Mr. Wadia, 'delve deeper' into the subject before rushing into print—angels would fear to tread such hollowed grounds'.—Yours, etc.

GEORGIANA.

HAT OR CAP.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I would be much obliged if you will publish the following few lines in your esteemed paper:

I am a Hindu and putting on since 1921 entirely Indian made clothes and a cheap local made nat. Many of my friends say that I should change my hat for a cap because the former is aping the West. Personally I find a hat more convenient while moving about during the hot days as I can entirely do without an umbrella. Is there any harm in choosing a hat entirely Indian made if one wishes so? Is one to be judged from his actions or from his dress? I am fully in sympathy with the present movement and had already said I am wearing nothing but Indian made I would like to have the valued opinions of your readers on the above subject.—Yours etc.

P. S. G

Bombay April 23.

"INDIAN NATIONAL ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY PARTY."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—An institution of Indian renown has come into existence in Poona. The high sounding name of the said institution is "The Indian National Anti-Revolutionary Party". Ambitions seem to be the aims and objects of the institution Messrs. Patade and Ghadge are vitally connected with the institution. It will be interesting to know the strength and status of this institution as they are going to make capital out of it. Who are the members and who form the governing body we shall feel thankful if announced in papers Messrs. Patade and Ghadge we know. Who else of higher importance culture or rank is or are there we are curious to know.—Yours, etc.

JAIRAM NANA.

SELF SPINNING

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The present is the age of trade competition, which may be either healthy or unhealthy. The chief item in the unhealthy form of competition is the tendency to reduce the prices, sometimes considerably below par, until the stability of that commodity is thoroughly established in the market; and thereafter to gradually increase the same so as to cover up the former losses. Sometimes the national governments help such campanies of theirs to meet these losses by giving them bounties. In this way trading companies are enabled to capture other nations' markets where indigenous industries are not so protected. Such exploitation has brought poorer countries to extreme poverty. But recently there has been general awakening among these poorer countries, and they have resolved with the aid of their own Governments to support indigenous industries. India is admittedly one of the poorest countries in the world. Its home industries have been annihilated beyond repairs, the open door policy, which she is forced to observe, preventing her from regenerating the same. The continuance of such state for a few decades more is sure to wipe off the Indian nation from the surface of the earth. The dying Indian nation is now making herculean efforts to regenerate its cloth industry; and Providence seems to be working in this behalf throug Mahatma Gandhi and his followers. The potentiality of the present-day Charkha to revive Indian cloth industry is now clear to every one, and will become more clear even to the sceptic when the present output of the Charkha is increased several times by the new designs that may be introduced in it in the near future. The success through Charkha to be complete will require the Indian nation to use the same to the fullest extent. If even half an hour of one's leisure be spent with the Charkha, one crore of Indians will be able to give Rs. 15 crores as bounty in yarn to this Khadi trade. This bounty will serve not only to increase the quantity of cloth but to reduce the selling price of the same. More the bounty cheaper the cloth. More the foreign competition, more the bounty the Indian nation should give. Herein lies the whole secret of self-spinning; not a very difficult problem to understand. The picture of India's acute poverty is not so vivid before the public and hence the apathy. Attempts should, therefore, be made to acquaint the higher classes of the starving condition of the millions of India's children by incessant proper propaganda. If this is done in a businesslike way then it will not take much time for the spinning wheel to find a place in each home in this country. When barristers, advocates, solicitors, doctors, merchants, and others laughingly enter the prison-gates in their attempts to secure two-day meals to India's hungry millions, should not the less courageous Indians contribute at least half an hour of their leisure time in producing home-spun yarn to be utilized for the same purpose?—Yours, etc.

A. P. K.

Thakurdwar, April 22.

THE PALESTINE SITUATION

—:o:—

Jews' View-Point.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The proceedings of the All-India Muslim Conference on Palestine affairs held in Bombay on the 19th and 20th have already claimed so much of your journal's valuable space that one should hesitate to crave room for any comments were it not that in the interest alike of fairplay, truth the British reputation and Jewish ideals some at least of the speaker's statements ought not be allowed to stand unchallenged.

That the speeches—unless they were misquoted or mistranslated or garbled were characterized by a reckless disregard of accuracy is shown by a reference to the paraphrase of remarks attributed to His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb, that "the importance of Palestine had been realized by all Mussalmans, as the place contained all (six) their holy places" ..... One does not have to be an Islamic scholar to know that the Mosque of Aksa at Jerusalem is one of three, and ranks third in the order of importance as a holy place in Islam (as indeed the Presiding Officer of the Conference pointed out).

Revered personages who speak so loosely of their own sacred sites cannot be reproached for carelessness in discussing the National movement of another people. Thus the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the speaker to follow His Holiness, is reported to have said that the Jews of America started the Zionist movement, and it was American Jews "who succeeded in getting the United States to throw in her whole might on the side of the Allies, on condition that Great Britain would do everything possible to promote the Zionist movement." This unprecedented tribute to their influence the American Jews must whole-heartedly repudiate. As good American citizens they must bitterly resent this slur on the Government of their country, which is made out to be a puppet that can be influenced into such action on such "conditions." As a matter of fact the American Jews had little to do with the founding of the Zionist movement, which had its origin in Eastern Europe.

Far from forgetting the deserts of the Indian Muslims and the Arabs in the Great War, as the Chairman alleged, Britain rewarded the Arab world on a generous and unparalelled scale. Territories that had been vassels of Turkey were made independent. An Arab Prince of the Sheriffian family reigns in Bagdad as King of the newly formed Iraq which with Britain's help is soon to enter the League of Nations. His brother rules as Amir over Transjordan. The Wahabi leader rules as King and Sultan over Hedjaz and Nejd. A Zeidi Imam controls the destinies of the Yemen. Even in Syria, which is outside Britain's scope with the agreement of the British two self-contained Arab States have been called into being one the Republic of the Lebanons, the other the Moslem State of Syria, both under French Mandate. Only Palestine a littoral strip one-tenth the size of Syria, and a fraction of the area of Iraq and much smaller even than Transjordan has been definitely excluded from Arab sovereignty, and it is in this territory that a Jewish National Home is being established.

But we must not anticipate the learned remarks on this historic effort by Moulvi Mohomed Yukub in his presidential address, for he is the greatest offender. His gloating over "riots and bloodshed among the Arab Muslims as well as Christians and Jews" (whatever this means) during the last decade in Palestine, one is inclined to forgive remembering the speaker belongs to a country where communal strife is the order of the day. His sarcasen over Great Britain's failure to maintain her interntional obligations is less easy to forgive. In dwelling, by implication, on the blessings of Turkish rule in the Arabian provinces he has omitted to mention the massacre of Christians in the Lebanon about seventy years ago which impelled France to step in, and the Blood Libel against Jews of Damascus which necessitated British intervention. One is grateful for Muslim tolerance and these more or less isolated facts cited to refresh the memory of the President of the Conference are not meant to detract from the generous spirit Muslims in the past had shown towards minorities in their midsts, but to show that under the happiest conditions passion may get the best of reason, and prejudice can overcome tolerance.

Was it ignorance of the aims of Zionism that made the President refer to the desire of the "entire Jewish nation to crowd into a small country like Palestine"? Any tyro in politics knows there is no such intention. At best the Jews hope by intensive development and rational out maximum use of the country's meagre resources, to make it fit to absorb, economically, a certain number of Jews. Speculations as to the eventual number of Jews to be absorbed have long been given up as futile. Some there are who believe Palestine may be made to accommodate a million hard-working Jews, others believe more: some doubt whether the immigration of Jews will ever keep abreast of the natural increase of the Arabs, and some consider that the question of a Jewish majority is of less consequence than that what the Jews build or rebuild economically and culturally, should have the qualities of solidity and endurance without injuring the civil and economic status of a single Arab inhabitant. No one in his senses has ever suggested anything so absurd and suicidal as that a nation of fifteen or sixteen millions should overrun the Holy Land.

It would be fruitless to enter into a debate with Moulvi Yakub about the origin of the Jews. He asserts that the "native Jews" of Palestine, Yemen, etc., are Arabs, and he must know whereof he speaks. But if this is so, he was unfortunate in the choice of Yemen, for there the Jews though "Arabs" are treated as second or third class citizens or as no citizens at all. There may be peace, good-will and friendship" between the Muslim Governors and the Jewish governeu in the Yemen, but it is the "peace, good-will and friendship" which obtains in certain cases between the captor and the captive, the gaoler and the prisoner.

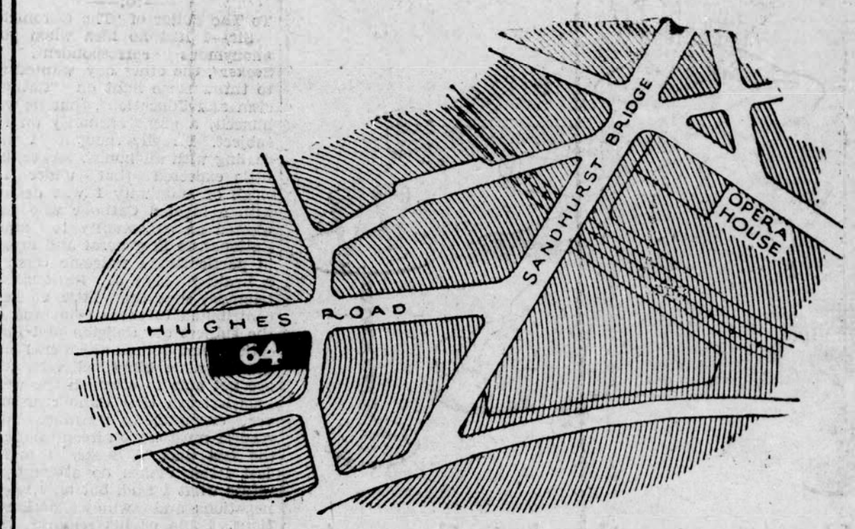
The Moulvi was utterly and astonishingly correct in one respect: "A Jewish National Government." Nor Zionists, outside a group of Extremists known as Revisionists, demand Jewish National Home does not mean a Jewish National Government; and reasonable Zionists ask no more than facilities for Jews to immigrate as far as the country's actual or potential economic conditions will permit, and there to develop along autonomous lines—racial, religious, cultural—a corner of their own, to which every Jew might look with longing and pride as the attainment of a goal twenty centuries old, to which non-Jews might point with interest and perhaps affection as a corner where Jews, having been given their chance took it, and justified the confidence placed in them; a corner, moreover, which the Arabs of Palestine, far from being hoofed off the land, but accommodated on it more comfortably (by taking to heart the Jewish example) will eventually regard as a blessing, as indeed a great many now do.

The whole question of Palestine has been the subject of close and careful study by a Commission of Inquiry. No useful purpose would be served by anticipating the British Government's action on the Commission's findings and recommendations. What should be noted is that whereas Muslims meeting in Bombay resolved that "the Balfour Declaration and Mandate must go," the Commission after painstaking study definitely recommended both must stand. And whereas the Commission firmly voiced its opinion in favour of a special commission to settle the Wailing Wall dispute, (an unreal and unworthy dispute, it should be paranthetically observed) Muslim spokesmen meeting in Bombay, without knowledge of the facts, desire no such commission should be appointed. Little do they realise that the proposed Commission is not intended to infringe on the 'status quo' at the Wall of Tears, but once and for all to define it and make it impossible a recurrence of such a tragedy as defaced the Holy Land in August last year.

The Moulvi has kindly provided this writer with a text for a concluding paragraph. The Independence Movemment of Mr. Gandhi, said the Moulvi, "is in reality a movement to establish the domination of the majority over the minoritis in India ..... "The Muslims in India numerically are no doubt in a minority in comparison with the Hindus, but from the point of view of their political and historical importance, the Muslim population in India and in other parts of the world, cannot with any stretch of the imagination, be put in the category of minorities" ..... "In considering the vital question of political rights and share in the administration of the country, mere heads cannot be counted, and no adjustment can be made merely on the basis of population".

If you agree that what is right for India is right for Palestine and substitute in the case of Palestine the word "Jew" where in the case of India "Muslims" is used, and change Muslim majority in Palestine for Hindu in India, and you have from the mouth of the Moulvi the answer to the Moulvi's tirade against the present policy in Palestine.—Yours, etc.,

ONLOOKER.



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CATHOLICISM AND EDUCATION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I had no idea when your anonymous correspondent, "A Seeker", the other day, wanted me to throw some light on "Catholicism and Education", that he was, himself, a great authority on the subject. I really thought I was dealing with an honest seeker, but little expected that under the cloak of anonimity I was dealing with a bigoted Catholic who only wanted an opportunity to abuse Rationalists in general and myself in particular. I welcome this as a healthy sign of Rationalistic triumph, that the little I have contributed to these columns on the subject of "Religion and Education" has roused the fierce anger of some blind believers, who are not able to stomach the well-known truth that Caholicism never encouraged learning. Your readers must have already noticed the fact that "A Seeker", in his last letter makes no attempt to refute what I said, but only vague negations and windy declamations. Some of his remarks, like the education of Lord Acton and others, are absolutely irrelevant to the subject under discussion. Why, I can even tell him that Voltaire and Pascol were pupils of the Jesuits, and the learned and versatile Mr. Joseph McCabe was one of their professors. Your correspondent vents his sleen directly on me which betrays his bad manner and defeat. In this, he shows himself a true pupil of the Jesuits without the advantage of further education.

What argument has he brought forward? We have only his statement against the verdict of the most illustrious historians of the world that the Moors did not reintroduce learning in Europe. Who denies this except some narrow-minded Christians? Some of them would ever deny that the Moors built the cities of Cordova, Seville and Grenada with their fine Universities and exquisite buildings.

In the face of the well-worded Encyclical of Pope Puis ix Quanta Qura, which caused a great consternation in the civilized world when it was issued, it is amusing to see any blind partisan denying this. No document in the world is better known than this reactionary Encyclical and yet "A Seeker" has the effrontery to insinuate that it was not designed to throw back civilization into the Middle Ages. I am well acquainted with many Catholics. I will certainly not call all of them ignoramuses, but many of them are very prejudiced on questions that affect their religion. This, I attribute, to a one-sided education which has the effect of making one narrow-minded and blind to facts. Perhaps it may not be well-known that some Catholics actually deny that such historical events as the massacres of St Bartholomeu, the Albigenses, the Waldeuses, the Inquisition, the Religious Wars, the persecution of Witches, etc., ever occurred or if they did Catholics had nothing to do with them! According to them the Inquisition for instance, which lasted 500 years, was a most benevolent institution designed to foster the religion of Love and Brotherhood, as Jesus Christ preached. According to them the Church of Rome was always the friend and supporter of all scientific and liberal movements. Galileo, Copernicus, Bruno, Vesalires, Magellon, Columbus, Bacon, and all the great pioneers of science were heartily encouraged and treated by the Church. All historians who do not praise the Church are biassed, prejudice, wanting in the sense of proportion, conceited and perverted. Such is the general notion of the average Catholic.

After reading the epullition of "A Seeker", I am convinced that he is a true pupil of Catholic teachers. With such a person it is a waste of time to bring forward facts and arguments. They cannot touch him as he is determined not to hear and see them. Yours, etc.,

C. L. D'AVOINE.

SUGGESTION TO B. B. C. I AUTHORITIES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Last week one lady complained, in a daily newspaper, that the B. B. and C. I. Dadar station has no waiting room for 1st and 2nd Class lady passengers. While endorsing this complaint, I must point out that there is also no lavatory for ladies on No. 1 platform. The other day I had to wait at this station for more than half an hour to catch an early morning electric train to Santa Cruz, and was disappointed at not finding a lavatory for "ladies" on the platform. This hardly reflects credit on the Administration, and I hope the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway will take the earliest possible steps to arrange for a waiting room and a lavatory for 1st and 2nd Class lady passengers at Dadar station, just as the Grant Road and Bandra stations have.—Yours, etc.,

A LADY PASSENGER.

April 16.

DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The practice of passengers standing on foot-boards on the G. I. P. Railway suburban electric trains is on the increase, and though the Railway Administration have taken steps to exhibit notices in the 3rd Class compartments warning the passengers against this practice, no heed is being paid by the latter. The guards of the electric trains seldom get down on the platforms when the trains stop at stations, to see if passengers are standing on the foot-boards or not, and they exert very little to put a stop to his dangerous habit. The Railway Administration should, in my opinion, give strict instructions to the guards not to allow any passenger to stand on or near the foot-boards and not to start a train unless the passenger is made to move away from the foot-boards. This, no doubt, will result in a little delay to the train, but the dangerous consequences of permitting passengers to stand on the foot-boards far outweigh the delay to trains. If once the guards are made to realise their duty towards passengers, the latter will refrain from using the foot-boards as a mode of travelling. I hope the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway will move in the matter forthwith.—Yours, etc.,

A SUBURBAN PASSENGER.

April 18.

A WARNING.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is understood that several undesirable persons are creeping amidst the Satyagraha volunteers, which, if not checked immediately, will in future cast a fatal blow to the National movement.

In the present practice when a candidate applies for volunteership he is expected to obtain a recommendation note from a person known to the Satyagraha Wai Sammiti or a well-known person interested in the Congress activities. If such recommendation is obtained and produced by the candidate he is enlisted as a volunteer and a badge is issued to him. The badges bear (1) serial number, (2) nature of volunteership and (3) the signature of the Secretary. On the rear of the badge the name of the volunteer is written in pencil. By this practice there is every likelihood of the badges being passed over to the unauthorized persons and it may become very difficult, if not impossible, to detect the mischief when the suspicion arises. It is also possible that the suspected volunteer, if shrewd enough, may successfully defy the inquiries howsoever tense they may be.

I think taking the volunteers signature, along with the application forms, on the badges that may be issued to them will be advisable. For, when any volunteer is suspected not to be genuine and desirable it can be at once and on the spot be ascertained without lengthy process of inquiries, by requesting him to put down his signature on a piece of paper and comparing the same with the one appearing on the badge. This will also save a true volunteer from being unduly harassed and troubles.—Yours, etc.,

V. S. CHOKSEY.

ANTI PRIEST-CRAFT ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

A Lecture.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the announcement by the Honorary Secretary of the Anti-Priestcraft Association about the lecture to be delivered by me on Sunday next, I would like to say that the subject of the lecture will be Shrine Cures: Lourdes as an example. The announcement of the Honorary Secretary conveys the impression that I am going to speak on Lourdes only. My object is to show that Shrine Cures are as old as the hills and that suffering humanity has resorted to this kind of relief from the dawn of history. I shall refer to Lourdes as an example of this kind and incidently shall endeavour to show that no real miracle has ever taken place there.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D'AVOINE.

"INSURANCE COMPANIES AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Apropos of the "Policy-holder's" letter which appeared in the "Chronicle" of the 21st instant under the caption "Insurance Companies and National Movement", I am in full accord with his view that "it is high time that the management of "New India" and some other Indian Insurance Companies should be made to respect public feeling in all their public activities." But if the "New India" managed by Englishmen did not close its office as a mark of respect for Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, it committed a more condonable offence than the Bombay Branch of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. of Calcutta which is said to be a purely Indian concern, Indian in outlook as well as management of course the Bombay Branch of the "Hindusthan Co-operative" is quite consistent in its attitude of perfect unconcern, as it did not also respect the martyrdom of Jatin Das, though the Head Office at Calcutta was closed in honour of that event. Perhaps the Bombay Branch has been endowed with full "provincial autonomy" which accounts for the difference in outlook. But even from the point of business expediency apart from sentimental consideration, would it not be wise for the "Hindusthan Co-operative" to justify itself as a full-fledged National Institution in the eyes of the public who will not take long to see through the camouflage?—Yours, etc.,

"PUBLIC SPIRITED."

Bombay, April 22.

AN APPEAL TO THE A. I. S. A.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—At the Chowpatty monster meeting on last Sunday I saw some five hawkers selling Gandhi caps at annas 2 each, which on close examination I found to be made of spurious Khaddar. I am sure many more should have been there engaged in this questionable trade. It is deplorable that dearth of Khaddar at present and the growing feeling of the public to discard foreign cloth and caps should have been taken a very mean advantage of by some people to push on the sale of foreign cloth by such unfair means. I beg to suggest to the A. I. S. A. to please put a stamp inside Khadi caps and also instruct the public to see that stamp before buying caps from wayside hawkers. Otherwise, I am afraid many innocent people would be unconsciously paying for foreign cloth believing all the while that they were buying genuine Khaddar.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. NANJUNDESWARAN.

Matunga, April 23.

MALHAR RAO HOLKAR'S ANNIVERSARY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—This year the anniversary of Shrimant Subhedar Malhar Rao Holkar, "the founder of the Holkar dynasty," comes off on the 8th May. It is a happy coincidence that very next day the investiture ceremony of His Highness the Maharaja Yeshwantrao Holkar takes place. The Malharrao Bajirao Utsava Mandal of Indore has vigorously commenced its usual preparations for the anniversary celebrations. But, it is understood that in a letter to the Utsava Mandal the Prime Minister, Mr. S. M. Bapna, has suggested that this year the Malharrao anniversary should be "quietly" celebrated. On account of the investiture ceremony the town hall which is given every year is not available for the celebrations and the usual paraphernalia may not be expected. In making the suggestion and refusing yearly facilities in a very polite manner how far the Prime Minister has used his discretion is a question. As a matter of fact the Prime Minister ought to have made most of the happy coincidence and the anniversary celebrations of the Founder of the Raj should have been given an important place in the programme of the investiture ceremony.

The less said about the anniversary of Bajirao Peshwa who created Holkars, which falls on the 10th and 11th May, the better. When the anniversary was started at Raverkhedi, where Bajirao breathed his last, the Holkar State gave a donation of Rs. 1,000; next year it was reduced to Rs. 750 and then to Rs. 500. This year Bajirao's fate is yet to be decided.

Will the Prime Minister and the Committee in charge of the investiture ceremony understand the significance of the suggestion?—Yours, etc.,

Indore, April 21.

"AN OBSERVER."

HOW TO HONOUR MR. NARIMAN.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the time for the release of our patriot Mr. Nariman is drawing near, I suggest that he should be taken home in a procession seated in a carriage and four, as befits his position.—Yours etc.,

Bombay April 22.

RATANCHAND G. SHROFF.

Rangoon.—A case of alleged misappropriation of Rangoon Corporation stores of various kinds of hardware and pipes, involving Rs. 2,00,000 has been brought to light by the C.I.D. who are still investigating the matter. Mr. W. Pegrum, Water Mains Inspector has been arrested in this connection and bailed out in a sum of Rs 40,000.—A. P.

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A GREAT LANDMARK

—:o:—

Efforts At Approaching Abiding Peace.

—:o:—

"MAC" ON LONDON CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

LONDON, April 23.

Rugby.—The Prime Minister MacDonald in a broadcast address last night on the work of the Naval Conference said that for generations nations had believed that by spending huge sums on armaments they could ensure themselves against war and every generation in turn had been taught the folly of that faith. War followed war and if active peace of mind of not only pious but of practical kind did not now intervene, another war could be as certain as to-morrow's sunrise. "A ago", he said, "we looked across the dreary and forbidding prospect of building and counterbuilding. We have been trying to change that prospect. We soon found that although we met as the Five Power Conference, we really formed two groups of Three Powers each—Great Britain having a food in both groups. There was the High Seas Group consisting of the United States, Japan and Great Britain, and the European Group consisting of France, Italy and Great Britain. There were many moments in these negotiations when the ice over which we were skating was very thin, but we all have now signed a voluminous treaty together. only one section of it bearing signatures of the British Commonwealth, the United States and Japan alone. The rest containing valuable provisions is a full Five-Power Treaty.

I am under no delusion as to how far we have gone. We have just made a beginning. My experience during the last three months has been that the peace movement has everything to give it heart in its work; but that its work must more and more be the study of details and of means to overcome them. If what has been done is immediately used to prepare public mind to do more the London Conference will be one of the great landmarks showing for ever how nations have approached abiding peace. Nothing is more prominently in my mind than good-will which as a rule has prevailed. The relations between America and ourselves have never been so good since America became an Independent group of states. The Japanese delegation goes home feeling that it has met friends whose friendship gives their country security. French and Italians although they could not get near enough to come to agreement are leaving a feeling that agreement must somehow be reached by further negotiations and relations between ourselves and all others have been of unclouded cordiality. Each of our Dominions and India had been represented as independent nations and they and we have worked in most complete harmony from beginning to end. —B. O. W.

SAMOAN DANCERS IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

A Dream Of Earthly Paradise.

The romantic dream of a remote earthly paradise in which the grim struggle for existence is unknown has found its last refuge in the Samoa islands of the sunny South Seas. The delightful atmosphere of the glorious region will be brought to Bombay by the Samoan Dancers who are opening a short season at the Empire Theatre, from to-day (Saturday). The prices are from Rs. 3 downwards to 8 annas have been retained.

The company is organised by Madame Claude Riviera, a noted artist and authoress, who was impressed by the freshness, spontaneity, and vitality of the songs and dances of the Samoan people. The fascinating performance of the light-hearted boys and girls sweeps you off your feet by its compelling artistry—which is, in truth, entirely artless and natural. They dance and sing with an abandon and gaiety that come from the sheer exuberance of their emotion and high spirits rather than from any studied and set form of art. Their Programme covers a variety of indigenous dances and music, like "Siva-Siva" and the Hawaiian Hula dancers, the war-knife dance, etc., besides melodious songs by two pretty damsels Princess Roselanni and Lei Lima and Steel Guitar selection and other instrumental music. They will give you an experience of the delightful and care-free life of Samoa which is altogether unique and unforgettable.

THE ELEVEN POINTS OF MAHATMAJI.

(Continued from page 8.)

Camp Followers,—those are all extra! Now, if they would only agree to reduce the most costly element at one stroke by one half only; and reduce correspondingly the Indian element at the same time, the demand of Mahatmaji would be more than fulfilled, at once. Given world conditions to-day; given the present plight of Afghanistan, and even of Russia; given our alliances with them all; given, finally, the growth of the sentiment for the League of Nations, there is no reason to hold that such a reduction as is here suggested would cut down unduly the margin of safety. If the present cost of the regular standing army is, let us say, Rs. 50 crores, the British element in it may well be said to cost twice as much as the Indian, i.e. in the proportion of 33 crores to 17 crores. If you reduce either by a like proportion as suggested above, the saving would be in a single year 25 crores. And there would be no needless danger incurred, either by the present Government of India, or by the Indian people at large. In fact, if the Auxiliary Forces and Reserve divisions are properly organised; or if the principle of uni- conscription is enforced,—if you believe the danger from foreign invasion to be worth considering,—the service of security to the country may be materially increased; while its burden can be simultaneously reduced.

OR RETRENCH IN SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

This applies only to the numerical or quantitative reduction without any retrenchment in the scales of salaries and allowances in the Army in India. Nevertheless, the Indian intelligentsia cannot for long turn a blind eye to the absurdly high scales of salaries and allowances payable in the Indian Army. Compared to probably any other country in the world, the richest not excluded,—these salaries are unconscionably high.

STOP THE WAR OFFICE DRAIN.

Even the present Government of India has been obliged most vehemently to protest against the War Office Charges for training the troops sent to us for a period of their service. The British War Office gets all the benefit of these trained troops and their experienced officers, acquainted with every possible danger-spot in the Empire in this way. And India has the privilege, once again, to pay for that experience at truly Imperial rates. Why should not the axe be put to the root of all mischief, and a beginning be made by refusing the War Office charges, and by a reduction in the scales of pay, pension leave allowances etc.? Why should the British rank and file cost us, on an average, four times as much as a corresponding Indian unit? And, if we cannot get the services of the British troops and officers at lower and more reasonable rates, why should we maintain these troops at all?

ALTERNATIVES NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE.

Here, then, are two definite ways in which the required retrenchment can be effected, without reducing by an iota the degree of security we now enjoy. If the two principles are combined,—if a portion of the numerical strength is reduced in either sections of the Army in India; and at the same time, the rates of pay etc. are reduced for the remainder within manageable limits, the demand of Mahatma Gnadhi for a 50 per cent reduction on the total can be accomplished, even without taking recourse to the Kellogg Pacts and League of Nations. Reduce the strength by a third, and salaries etc. by another third, and the results will be what we desire. Once again it is an acid test for the 'bona fides' of the present Government of India. Their professions for desiring the welfare of India only are in severe and urgent need of concrete proof in more than one direction. Here is one direction, in which they can afford such a proof, without any appreciable danger to themselves, if they are sincere in their professions. But will they?

(To Be Continued.)

SEVEN KILLED IN FIREWORKS EXPLOSION

KARACHI, April 25.

Seven persons were killed in terrific explosion at Seth Narainda Dipchand's workshop at Rohri, Upper Sind, while the maufacture of fireworks was going on.—A. P.

The German Liner "Bremen" during a thick fog on Thursday morning was in collision with the tanker "British Grenadier" between Folkstone and Dungeness. It is understood that both the vessels escaped serious damage.—B. O. W.

ADVANCE SWADESHI.

—:o:—

Youth Leaguers Activities.

At a meeting of the "Swadeshi and Boycott Sub-Committee of the Bombay Youth League held on Saturday, the following office-bearers were appointed to carry on an intensive Swadeshi and Boycott propaganda all over the Bombay City:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman—President,
Messrs Jayant Dalal and M. M. Gandhi—Joint Honorary Secretaries and
Mr. A. H. Kulkarni—Propaganda and Publicity Secretary.

LETTERS TO SWADESHI MANUFACTURERS.

In pursuance thereof the accompanying letter has been addressed to the various Swadeshi manufacturers and it is to be hoped that they will take full advantage of it.

"Gentlemen,—The great success of our Swadeshi Bazar organised recently and the magnificent response both from the public and numerous Swadeshi dealers and manufacturers has encouraged us to further extend our activities to popularise Swadeshi. We are glad to inform you that our preparations are now nearly complete and we seek your co-operation in carrying our plans into practice. You are well aware that our activities are calculated to give impetus to Swadeshi.

Our present offer to you is this: we will push forward your sales, on being satisfied that you deal in "genuinely" Swadeshi articles. We will approach the public with your goods in various ways. One of them will be by leaflets and other publicity material. These leaflets, etc., will be drafted by our Publicity Committee in consultation with you, and on the strength of the material supplied by you as well as our Bureau of Statistics. The cost of these handbills will be borne by you".

Further the edistribution of these also will be in charge of our Volunteers who will go about selected localities. Two khataras or some other comparatively inexpensive conveyance will be engaged, to form a small procession. There will be some expense for this, which will, of course be borne by the dealer concerned. The procession will stop at every steet corner when various speakers will give to the small crowds that will collect the message of Swadeshi and Boycott. Also while the meeting continues our Volunteers will distribute your advertisement material to every family and every home near about as also the passers-by.

As you are aware, that the "National Press" is always kind enough to give as much publicity as they possibly can, to the cause and therefore these activities will prominently figure in the various English and Vernacular newspapers and will be so much additional advertisement for you at such ridiculously low cost.

You will easily see the immense propaganda value of our offer, and the good results that are certain to follow for the extension of your sales. If you wish to take advantage of this, please communicate with us early so that the necessary arrangements could be made and details discussed. We are also contemplating opening a "Swadeshi Museum" in Bombay and will let you know when the scheme matures.

CALAIS TO DOVER IN 14-½ MINUTES.

—:o:—

German Engineer's Rocket Aeroplane.

"SPEED OF 5,000 MILES PER HOUR."

"The belief that he will live to fly round the earth in a rocket aeroplane in six hours is expressed in an article published in several West German newspapers by Fritz Von Opel, Director of Opel Motors, who has made repeated experiments with rocket planes" says a special Cologne message to the "Evening News of India". Fritz Von Opel, before the end of the year, intends to attempt a rocket flight from Calais to Dover which he calculates will take fourteen and a half minutes. He expresses the opinion that it will ultimately be possible to construct a rocket capable of developing 5,000 miles an hour."

Rugby.—Prime Minister was engaged in remarkable telephonic conversation on Sunday when he spoke from Chequers to Sir Henry Thornton Chairman of Canadian National Railways who was to be on train travelling between Montreal and Toronto.—B. O. W.

SUFFERED

PILES

AND

FISTULA

FOR 12 YEARS.
NOW COMPLETELY CURED.

Mr. C. Clements, Post and Telegraphs, Nagpur, Writes on 7-3-30.

"I have been completely cured of Piles and Fistula of chronic nature of 12 years standing. I tried every other earthly remedy to no avail. Even operation failed to give relief. I am thoroughly convinced this is the only cure and a blessing to sufferers. Even my friends who have tried Recto-Serol, swear by it, as it never fails to cure."

There is no substitute for Recto-Serol. Over 100,000 doctors agree that it kills the disease germs instantly. Almost at once all agonizing pain, itching, burning, bleeding disappear, and the Piles begin to shrink gradually and most times completely disappear. Commence treatment to-day Rs. 2 per box, of all Chemists and Stores, or

The Continental Drug Co. of India, Commissariat Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.

It is a waste of good food to spoil it and run the risk of contaminating it by cooking it in a product which is not guaranteed. Cook your food in Cocogem. Its purity is guaranteed. Tell your cook to use Cocogem,—the purest cooking oil obtainable.

Cocogem

FOR BETTER COOKING

WHERE TO STAY WHEN IN BOMBAY?
"Five stories of open air and Sunshine."

ARYA NIVAS

High Class Hindoo Lodge for Sanitary Living and High Class Meals.

RESHAM BAZAR MANDVI, ... BOMBAY 3.
Tele. Add:—"BOARDING." Tele. No. 26455.

TONIC FOR WOMEN

SUNDARI SATHI

(Registered).

"Sundari Sathi" is the most effective elixir for all the diseases of Women. Any and every kind of menstrual disorders, painful menstruation, it can cure all the diseases which generally attack a woman. It shows its utility as a remedy on the following diseases:—Menorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Cirhosis, metritis, etc., It can most beneficially control the process of menstruation and makes it completely regular and healthy. SUNDARI SATHI can cure all these Diseases at a stretch. So many Doctors and physicians use it for their patients. Re. 1 per bottle. Three bottles Rs. 2-10-0.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL CHEMIST.

Dave Chemical Work

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY and AHMEDABAD

CRABBIE'S
CELEBRATED
GINGER WINE
(BLUE LABEL)

THE MOST POPULAR DRINK THROUGHOUT INDIA

OBTAINABLE AT ALL CLUBS AND STOCKED BY ALL WHOLESALE DEALERS

JOHN CRABBIE & Co LTD LEITH, SCOTLAND

CREDIT FACILITIES FOR INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

Functions Of Co-operative Banks.

CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE'S MEMORANDUM TO BANKING ENQUIRY.

The following are extracts from the memorandum submitted to the Central Banking Enquiry Committee by the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association:—

The most important of industries in India are undoubtedly agriculture and industries connected with it. We do not propose here to refer to the Textile Industries or to the Iron and Steel industries, but we shall confine our remarks to those industries connected with the working up of agricultural produce and giving it the form as closely approximating as possible to the form required by the consumers. In this category, we include flour mills, rice mills, oil mills, sugar factories and cotton gins and presses. These are important industries directly affecting the welfare of the bulk of India's population which depends on agriculture.

It has been admitted generally that Co-operation is the most useful and suitable method in all cases where the interests of agriculturists are concerned and we are of opinion that the type of the industries referred to above by us can best be developed by co-operative methods. When organised on capitalistic lines as at present, these lend themselves to easy exploitation of those who raise the produce. Advanced agriculture implies not merely raising the produce but also working it up further and further so as to market it in the form as near as possible to the needs of consumers. The agriculturist cannot rest content with producing merely sugarcane, nor with merely producing 'gur' He should produce refined sugar in order to realise the full benefits of his labours. It would be similarly not enough for him to produce various oil seeds, such as linseed, groundnut and 'til'; he must express oil out of them and refine it. It would not be a satisfactory state of affairs if he merely raised wheat and left the milling to others. To enable agriculturists to embark on these higher developments of the agricultural industry, there is, we are convinced, no method so suitable indeed as the co-operative method.

CO-OPERATIVE EXPANSION.

We therefore earnestly recommend that steps be taken to encourage co-operative developments in these directions. The fixed capital expenditure of such concerns should be obtained from members themselves, who would ordinarily in the co-operative scheme of things be agriculturists or agricultural co-operative societies. These however being poor, the necessary funds required would not be available unless in the initial stages the membership be left open to individuals, agriculturists and non-agriculturists alike. These industries are the natural developments of co-operative marketing and it is these co-operative marketing societies in a district that could be expected to become members of the industrial societies. In Gujarat, for instance, the successful development of cotton sale societies has led to co-operative cotton ginneries. We are strongly of opinion therefore that Government should encourage by all means in their power the rapid development of co-operative marketing societies and the formation of co-operative industrial societies for working up the agricultural produce. The working capital for such industrial enterprises can be easily obtained from Co-operative Banks, the District, Central and the Provincial, which have established enough credit to command the necessary resources. It might be necessary perhaps, when such developments have progressed to some extent that these co-operative banks might need some assistance from Government for the finance of such industrial enterprises, and we are of opinion that in that eventuality, a part at least of the amounts collected by the Government through the Postal Savings Banks in rural areas should be released and made available for such purposes through co-operative banks.

REGULATION OF BANKING.

The word 'bank' has come to acquire a connotation implying a public institution doing business on a fairly large scale, and it is desirable in our opinion to restrict the use of the word 'bank', so as to retain this connotation. We would not be in favour of a private firm doing banking business, styling itself a 'bank', unless its accounts are audited periodically, unless such audited statements are available for inspection to the public and unless the operations of the firm are on a fairly big scale.

We would however confine our remarks to co-operative institutions doing banking business. We are strongly of opinion that co-operative institutions doing banking business in India, should not be allowed to style themselves as co-operative banks unless their paid up share capital is at least Rs. 50,000 and should not be allowed to start their business unless 25 per cent. at least of the share capital is paid up. Under the co-operative system, a society cannot hold as deposits, loans, etc., amounts greater than eight times the paid-up share capital. The conditions suggested by us above therefore imply that a co-operative society, to call itself a bank must at least have a working capital of something like four to five lacs of rupees. Publicity, audit, inspection etc., in the case of co-operative societies have already been provided for under Co-operative Law and we suggest that the restrictions suggested by us in the use of the word, 'bank' should be given effect to by suitable amendments in the All-India Co-operative Act II of 1912, which still is in force in most of the Provinces of India as also in the Co-operative Societies' Acts passed in the provinces as in Bombay and Burma.

SPHERE OF OPERATIONS OF BANKS.

Here also we propose to confine our remarks to Co-operative Banks and to speak of the other banks only so far as they affect the working of these banks. In our opinion, a bank is a bank whether co-operative or otherwise and any restrictions imposed upon it would be untenable unless warranted by expediency or by special considerations. The co-operative banks should therefore be allowed without any restrictions to undertake all kinds of banking business that may legitimately be undertaken by any other kind of banks. A recent circular of the Government of India does not look upon Inland Exchange Business as a legitimate business for co-operative banks, on the ground apparently that these banks should not undertake any business with the general public which might bring them profit. We agree that the motto of the Co-operative Movement is Service, not Profits. But this does not mean that all business which brings profit is not legitimate for a co-operative society, but only that its profits, under the co-operative scheme of distribution thereof, do not lead to high dividends to shareholders, but to rebates to borrowers, and as such are not profits in the capitalistic sense of the word at all. Inland Exchange Business is, we strongly hold, a perfectly legitimate type of business for co-operative banks and the local population is very well served by the facility which this business when undertaken by co-operative banks confers upon it. Government should therefore now cease to look upon this business with disfavour.

DEALINGS WITH NON-MEMBERS

Another restriction that the Co-operative Societies' Acts impose on co-operative banks consists in prohibiting loans by them to non-members except, it is so provided, with the general or special sanction of the Registrar. The theory of co-operative economics does not restrict dealings of co-operative organisations with non-members, and when permission could be given under the Co-operative Societies' Acts by the Registrar, this fact is by implication accepted. We do realise that dealings with non-members might bring a small co-operative credit society in troubles, in as much as small concerns mostly managed by honorary agencies could not be expected to be very efficiently run. But when, by virtue of its large scale of operations, the society is accepted as a bank, there is no reason why this official control should be imposed on it and why it should not be allowed to carry on, in the interests of its members, banking business with non-members, like all other joint-stock banking institutions which carry on business with whomsoever they please, without any outside control. A co-operative bank should be, we hold, treated as any other bank and allowed to undertake all kinds of banking business, with all kinds of persons, whether members and shareholders or not, like all other banks.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE.

We further feel that the principle that agricultural finance can best be organised on co-operative lines should be definitely accepted. Indeed, in view of the dense ignorance of the agriculturists, and their illiteracy, no other agency than their own can serve them properly and equitably. It is not in human nature, for outsiders, whether individuals or institutions, not to take advantage of the very great difference in the level of intelligence between them and the agriculturists, not to follow a policy of self-aggrandisement at their cost. The agricultural community can, in our opinion, thus be served best only by their own agency. The plea of efficiency of the joint stock banks or the appeal to sentiment on behalf of the sowcar, by recalling his past services cannot stand, since even if the sowcar were the angel his supporters paint him to be, the dictum that good government is no substitute for self-government holds good no less in financial matters than in other fields. The whole problem of the extension of banking facilities should not be conceived from the point of view of the existing banks but from that of the bulk of India's population which is rural and engaged in agricultural pursuits. How the Imperial or other Joint Stock Bank or the indigenous banker—the shroff or the sowcar—can best develop and extend its or his services, is not the problem; how the different types of people in this vast land can best be provided with banking facilities is the real problem. And, when we think in this way, we cannot but come to the conclusion that for the rapid extension of banking facilities in rural areas at any rate, the best way is to encourage the rapid development of co-operative banking. Towards this end, it would be necessary primarily to reserve this field of finance to these co-operative banks. Agricultural finance must be the domain of co-operative banks, and the Imperial Bank, the joint stock banks, the exchange banks, and any other bank for the matter of that should not as a rule be permitted to enter this field.

CONCESSIONS TO CO-OPERATIVE BANKS.

In the course of our remarks on the sphere of different banks, we have expressed our opinion in favour of assisting co-operative banks by giving them privileges and concessions. Without unnecessary argument, we desire to suggest that co-operative banks should be exempted not only from the ordinary income tax, as at present, but also from the Super Tax, and that they should be exempted not only from the income tax on their profits for the year but also on the interest they might earn on their investments in Government and Trust Act Securities.

SATYAGRAHA IN GUJARAT.

—:o:—

News In Brief.

—:o:—

The Secretary, The Publicity Bureau, Gujarat Prantik Samiti, Ahmedabad, writes:—

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

Viramgam.—The volunteers have been regularly bringing in salt from Wadhwan to Viramgam, and now they are not molested by the Police who still continue on duty on the station platform.

Dholera.—The Volunteers are not now harassed by the Police who are busy draining away the salt water into the sea. About 2,000 people belonging to 111 villages broke the salt law here under the leadership of Sjt. Amritlal Acharya. The police took one Mr. Tipubha to Dholera, where he was let off with the salt.

Dholka.—Various batches of volunteers under the leadership of Sjt. Ramnarayan Pathak have been carrying on the propaganda of breaking the salt-law, liquor prohibition, boycott of foreign articles. The work of explaining the 11 conditions of Gandhiji's fight for Swaraj, cleaning of villages, and obtaining the resignations from village officers is fast afoot. Various associations and castes have resolved completely to boycott liquor.

Dhandhuka.—Although various villages are situated on the seacoast they dared not make their own salt for the reason of Government monopoly. These villages being poor could not afford to buy the high priced Government salt, and had consequently to do without it for so many years. They have now begun to use salt prepared by them.

Ahmedabad.—The women here are busy with their foreign cloth boycott movement. Volunteers have signed pledges and got themselves enlisted. Meetings are held in different parts of the city and processions pass through various important localities. Women from nearly all the leading families take part in the processions. Mrs. Sarda Sumant Mehta is the president and Mrudula Ambalal Saranbhai and her cousin Indumati are the Secretaries of the "Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee".

SURAT DISTRICT.

On the 17th last, Gandhiji had convened a meeting of all the volunteers of the district, when they were asked as to how many would like to continue as volunteers till Swaraj is obtained. Only 58 volunteers showed their unwillingness. Batches consisting of 20 volunteers each have been despatched to various Talukas.

KAIRA DISTRICT.

Mr. (late Rao Saheb) Bhailalbhai, the village Mukhi of Boriavi, who had not resigned at the time of Gandhiji's visit to his village, has now resigned as Mukhi and returned his title as a protest against the arrests of leaders and Police atrocities on volunteers. He has now joined the campaign and is busy collecting resignations from officers of other villages.

Badalpur.—150 volunteers have been guarding the salt basins prepared by them. Other 100 volunteers are moving about in the surrounding villages, on liquor prohibition and other work.

(Later). Government servants have spoiled the basins by mixings some medicine with the salt.

Ras.—As a result of the arrest and imprisonment of Sardar Vallabhbhai as well as of their Mukhi people have resolved not to pay second instalment of land revenue. Government officers are trying to obtain signatures from the village people as to whether they mean to pay it and if so, when. The village people met and passed a resolution not to pay land-revenue.

Kapadvanj.—The gun-license of Sjt. Madhubhai (Secretary of the Local Samiti) has been withdrawn.

WOMEN CANNOT ALWAYS BE
YOUNG
BUT THEY CAN ALWAYS BE
LOVELY

Too often beauty passes with youth, particularly among the secluded women of India who have little contact with the outer World and do not realise how their sisters in other countries now retain beauty all their lives.

The chief source of beauty lies in the skin, and to keep the skin smooth, soft and clear all that is needed is a little care, and the use of the preparations that years of patient research have perfected and placed at the disposal of women, Oatine Cream and Oatine Snow. Oatine Cream should be gently massaged into the skin for a few minutes every night, and Oatine Snow should be used during the day; it is the duty of all men to teach their women folk this new and simple method of enhancing and preserving their beauty.

Oatine preparations contain no animal matter whatever, and are untouched by hand in the course of manufacture and packing.

OATINE CREAM
for nightly massage

OATINE SNOW
for day use.

THE OATINE Co., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, **Bombay**

Glad Tidings to Hopeless Persons

The world-famous **Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan** who is well-known not in Asia only but throughout Europe and America, has under 50 years of continuous practice as Physician and cured lakhs of hopeless and most dangerous cases by the grace of God Almighty. Now he has opened his Dispensary and started practice in Bombay, Sandhurst Road, especially for the benefit of the public.

Chronic and incurable diseases are challenged to be treated without operation. Consumption, cough, phthisis, piles, stomachache, eye and venereal diseases are a speciality.

I cure all FEMALE complaints by MEDICINES only and also eradicate all their complicated diseases WITHOUT OPERATION.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT for PARDAH LADIES.

One trial will prove the whole statement.

Poor are treated free.

I have received a good many MEDALS & CERTIFICATES from Late Sultan of Turkey and also from the British, American, French, Italian and Grecian Governments wherein I have spent as much as 25 years. These are at any time open for Public Inspection.

A large stock of Patent Medicines is kept ready for sale at my Pharmacy, which can be obtained by V.P.P.

Consulting Hours—Morning 7 to 12 A.M. Evening 4 to 9 P.M.

HAKIM HAJI NAWAB ALI KHAN,
Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge,
Near Royal Opera House, BOMBAY No. 4.

All kinds of Banking business transacted on

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ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

MORE THAN 100,000

CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling. Mr. N. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum, writes:—"The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1, 6 years' Rs. 2-8. State birth, particulars of time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 12 books 1/9 price to our clients for a month.

FREE TREATMENT FOR
LEPROSY
UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.
50,000 Free.
Sample packets for LEUCODERMA.
It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:—
J. RAM,
C/o. PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P.O. Salkhia Dist. HOWRAH.

YOUR Eye DOES IT TROUBLE YOU? IF SO, try Seller's Lotus Honey, the safest, surest and most high-praised. Natural Cure for Eye-diseases, Cures even Cataract etc. Literature free. THOMSON & TAILOR LTD., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATISM.
The Amrita Bazar Patrika, the oldest English Daily of Calcutta, writes:—(30th January 1930).
"The Rheumatism Oil prepared by Swami Premanandaji, the famous Vedantist Yogi, is efficacious in all cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago old or new. The medicine is for application only, the result being instantaneous and permanent. It is extensively used for the last 12 years and can be had of Professor S. N. Bose, B.A., "Swami Premananda Ashram", (Post Box 11418), Calcutta, the price being Rs. 2-8 per phial"

THE "CHALLENGE" SUIT
J. DIAS' & BROS.,

We beg to announce to our Customers that we have just received a large consignment of Palm Beach Suitings from Manchester, in various shades. Inspection invited.
Semi Dress Suit Cpl, ... Rs. 85
The 'Challenge' Suit Cashmere Rs. 45
Palm Beach Suit ... Rs 39
French Linen Suit ... Rs. 26
Tailors and Gent's Complete Outfitters.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Head Office 173, Princess Street, Bombay.

PLEASE READ THIS—
3, Station Road, Lucknow.
Dear Sir,
Last time I ordered you six bottles of Lodhra. Allow me to tell you that I have found very satisfactory results in different diseases of women in my general practice. I would request you to send me eight bottles more.
Yours truly,
Dr. MOTI T. RAM, M.B.B.S.,
KESARI KUTEERAM
Indian Chemists & Druggists
EGMORE, MADRAS.
Agents:
RATILAL BROTHERS,
38, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

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Through
GANDHI ASTROLOGER
Your requirements about future solved exactly 5 questions Re. 1 each additional question As. 4. One year Life Reading with monthly details Rs. 2. One year Weekly details Rs. 10. Send copy of your Horoscope or the time of writing your letter along with your order.
"Andhra Patrika" (Telugu Daily) Madras Writes:—This is the astrologer who predicted the exact future.
Jothisha Sastri
V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR
Gandhi Jothisha Nilayam
TIRUTTANI, (Chittoor Dt.)
S. India.

DON'T FEAR?

SCORPION STINGS
It removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8,
Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 3. On receipt of Rs. 6. One dozen phials are sent free of postg.
RAJVAID SRI RAMAKRAJJI KAVIRAJ,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

Carbolic Soap
36 %

BOMBAY SOAP FACTORY
96, Bhaji Pala Lane, : : : : BOMBAY 3

TRADE & FINANCE

SHARP RISE IN MILL SHARES.

Boycott Of Foreign Cloth Tells.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MONEY.

BOMBAY, April 25.

The political situation throughout the country with grave disturbances in several parts has seriously impeded business and a general feeling of uncertainty prevails. Stringent conditions still rule the money market and call funds are in keen demand at 5 1|2 per cent. Treasury bill maturities amount to Rs. 59.50 lacs and this together with one million sterling sold to Government, leaves the market a surplus of Rs. 85.30 lacs after deducting Rs. 107.50 lacs invested into treasury bills this week. The trade demand shows a small decrease of Rs. 26.53 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—one month 5 1|4 per cent, two months 5 per cent., three months 4 3|4 per cent. four months 4 1|4 per cent and six months 4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 18th April shows a decrease of Rs. 103.44 lacs in the cash balanc enow amounting to Rs. 12.01,78,000 as compared with Rs. 11.93 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 13.75, a decrease of 0.92 per cent under last week Loans and Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 5.43 lacs and Rs. 62.61 lacs, while cash credits are up by Rs. 25.42 lacs. Government deposits as well as Other deposits have decreased, the former by Rs. 141.14 lacs to Rs. 15.29 crores and the latter by Rs. 19.33 lacs to Rs. 68.99 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

GILT-EDGED STOCKS.

With numerous sellers of gilt-edged stocks, the market ruled weak reflecting the disturbed situation in the country. Treasury bills furtermore are preferred to Bonds for investment under the present conditions. 3 1|2 per cent Paper saw a big drop from Rs. 67 to Rs. 65|9. 5 per cent 1945|55 Loan kept somewhat steady at Rs. 100-14. 1933 Loan was unchanged at Rs. 100|2. 1939|44 Loan declined to Rs. 96|3, while 1935 Loan remained stationary at Rs. 98. 6 per cent Bonds due 1930, 1931 and 1932 are quoted at Rs. 100|8, Rs. 101|7 and Rs. 102|7. 6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan show no change at Rs 105|2. 4 per cent 1960|70 Loan remained dull at Rs. 77|2 and 1934|37 at Rs. 89|10. 4 1|2 per cent, 1955|60 Loan was unaltered at Rs. 86|15 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 95|4.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine months and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 22nd April. Total amounts offered were Rs. 21,50,000 and Rs. 50,00,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months' bills at Rs. 96|6|6 and above aggregating Rs. 21,50,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for 3 months billls at Rs. 98|9 and above aggregating Rs. 47,75,000 were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders for nine and three months bills were Rs. 4|12|6 and Rs. 5|11|8 per annum respectively.

Intermediate three months treasury bills sold from 16th to 21st April were Rs. 38,25,000. Intermediate three months bills will be issued from Wednesday the 23rd to 28th April at Rs. 98|10|0 per cent.

Tenders for nine and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 29th April, and payment to be made on Friday the 2nd May 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 15th April shows a decrease of Rs. 48.63 lacs in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 173.66 crores. Silver coins are down by Rs. 46.52 lacs to Rs. 106.93 crores, while silver bullion under coinage and gold coin and bullion are unchanged at Rs. 3.38 crores and Rs. 32.27 crores respectively. Securities in India have declined by Rs. 16.70 lacs to Rs. 30.72 crores, while those in England are up by Rs. 14.49 lacs to Rs. 29.83 lacs. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 32.13 as against 32.17 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange rates were maintained at the level of last week, sellers quoting 1s. 5-27|32d. with but few buyers under 1s. 5-7|8d. Sales of sterling to Government are made mainly to ease the montary situation since. Export bills are rather scarce. There was some demand for remittances for silver imports. The following are the forward rates:—Up to first half of May 1s. 5 13|16d., second half of May 1s. 5 25|32d.; June to September 1s. 5 3|4d., October|November 1s. 5 25|32d. December|January 1s. 5 13|16d. and February|March 1s. 5 25|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation kept steady at Doll. 4.86-3|8. French francs appreciated from 124.03 to 123.97 and may result in withdrawals of gold from London on French account, while the Italian lira and the Belga were almost unchanged at 92.75 and 34.83 respectively.

A press communique of the 22nd April states that the total remittances since 1st April 1930 to 19th April amounted to £1,666,000 being sterling purchased in India during that period.

Another communique of the 23rd instant states that tenders to the amount of £6,550,000 at 1s. 5-27|32d. were received on Wednesday the 23rd April and allotted approximately 15 per cent. £1 million will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 30th April on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

The gold market remained steady with rate of ready virtually unchanged at Rs. 21|9|0 per tola. The offtake shows a slight improvement at about 12,000 tolas, a day, reducing the available supplies on hand to about 2 1|2 lacs tolas. Sovereign rates show a further improvement to Rs. 13|10|6 and Rs. 13|9|6 for ready and 10th May delivery. In London the quotation for gold fell to 84s. 10-1|8d. but closed at 84s. 10-3|4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21|9|0 and Rs. 21|8|9 for ready, Rs. 21|10|3 and Rs. 21|10|0 for 13th May settlement and Rs. 21|10|9 and Rs. 21|10|6 for 12th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £ 50,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £130,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 11,50,680 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £ 35,000.

SILVER.

The silver market was full of interest with wide and erratic movements particularly for the April settlement. There was a rise of about Rs. 1|8 from the opening to Rs. 47|7, when it reacted to Rs. 46|1, but closed at Rs. 47|0. The premium for April over May which stood at about 7 annas at the beginning, shot up nearly 2 points on Wednesday but after narrowing down yesterday to Rs. 1|8, widened at the end to Rs. 2|-. The oversold position of the speculators in Calcutta and apprehensions of a corner there were the factors disturbing the local market. Foreign markets have shown little concern and are not perturbed.

London rates moved rather lethargically from 19-11|13d. and 19-13|16d., but closed at 19-5|8d. for ready, while forward moved between 19-3|4d. and 19-1|2d. Movements in Shanghai were confined to 1|8d. from 1s. 11-3|16d. The daily off-takes average some 170 bars which includes 450 bars railed to Calcutta and stocks on hand approximate 1,800 bars. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 57-2 and Rs. 55-11 for ready, Rs. 47-7 and Rs. 45-15 ex-duty for 18th April settlement and Rs. 45-7 and Rs. 45-0 ex duty for 17th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £ 265,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £ 380,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 735 bars and Rs. 110,900 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £ 90,000

SHARE RISE IN BOMBAY.
DYEING.

Shares.—On Wednesday when the share market re-opened after the Easter holidays, there were signs of animation and prices tended towards higher levels. Cotton mill shares gained in prices on reports of improved enquiry in the cloth market. The following were the fluctuations:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 768|12-8|- 15|- Century Rs. 295xd-311|4xd-332|- Central India Rs. 475-480-493|-; Crescent Rs. 103|12-106|4-112; Fazulbhoy Rs. 542|8-557|8-561|-; Indian Bleaching Rs. 121|4-116|4-122; Indore Malwa Rs. 360-361|4-366; Kohinoor Rs. 177|8-183|12-New Great Rs. 215-225-238; Pearls Rs. 268|12-282|8-292; Simplex Rs. 72|8-75-85; and Swadeshi Rs. 386|4-387|8-397.

In the miscellaneous section a steady tone prevailed although prices were not much altered and business was limited. Tata Iron & Steel Ordys were in demand at Rs. 55|12 with Defds. at Rs. 317|-. Tata Hydros improved to Rs. 1187|-. X.D. Aloock shares were unchanged at Rs. 261|-. Bombay Burmahs kept steady at Rs. 701 while Bombay Trams went ex dividend at Rs. 131|4. Bombay Steams were unchanged at Rs. 201. Cement shares showed some steadiness, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 18 and Indian Cements at Rs. 277 Katni Ordys and Defds are quoted at Rs. 177|8 and Rs. 645. There is no change in the price of railway shares during the week.

Imperial Bank shares improved from Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,310 with Contributories to Rs. 325. Bank of India shares steadied to Rs. 92|4 and those of the Central Bank to Rs. 15|2.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 25.

A healthy feeling has prevailed in our market during the week and although prices have not shown any further improvement the undertone is fairly steady and outlook is more encouraging than for the last several days. There was a sharp fall in prices of raw material during the last 10 days but at the close of the week there has been again an advance in prices and this has also attributed to the healthy tone in Indian Yarns. Besides this there has been an improvement in demand for coarse counts particularly from 4s to 14s for the purposes of manufacturing Khaddar which is in great demand at the present moment most due to the Swadeshi Movement. In the circumstances we expect gradual improvement in offtake of Indian Yarns in the next few weeks and if cotton prices remain firm it is quite possible that prices in Indian Yarns will improve further in course of time.

ENGLISH YARNS: There is hardly any business of importance for forward delivery except in very small lots. In spot prices have been declining on account of absence of satisfactory demand.

JAP. YARNS: These Yarns remain steady and there have been further offers from stock but the prices realised are not very satisfactory. Forward business is moderate.

ART. SILK YARNS: Market has remained steady with a good undertone in this class of Yarns and although prices do not show any appreciable improvement yet on account of heavy cheap stocks in consuming districts, it seems as if old stocks have been quickly going into consumption further improvement in demand will be experienced in the next few days. Forward prices are irregular in many cases.

INDIAN YARNS: There have been better enquiries of Indian Yarns in coarse counts during the last few days and our Mills have been experiencing somewhat better time than before. We understand there are also better enquiries for Indian Yarns and Indian Mill made cloth and some of the mills have made further sales at fairly good margin. Healthy feeling continues in the market and it is believed that if the Swadeshi Movement gains further force which it will do in all probability our Mills will meet a still better demand in their Yarns and cloth perhaps some of them will start double shift in course of time. At any rate we are looking forward for gradual improvement in Indian Yarns.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 25.

Our Market has ruled dull to-day by evidencing a drop of about an anna per cwt. in Ready and of about 1-1/2 As. per cwt. in June-July shipment prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6/3/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 6/3/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June-July Rs 6/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/15 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/12 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6/- per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Dull.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 25.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 45/8, Highest Rs. 45/10, Closing Rs. 45/4.

Castorseeds Delivery September, Opening Rs. 47/10, Highest Rs. 47/13, Closing Rs. 47/7.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 36/8, Closing Rs. 46/2.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, April 25.

Linseed May	11	14	6
Linseed Sept.	12	3	9
Wheat May	6	0	0
Wheat Sept.	5	4	3

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, April 25.

Bar Gold spot	21	9	6
Vaishakh dely.	21	9	0
Chaitra dely.	21	10	9
Sovereigns read	13	7	6
National Bank	21	12	6

Tone:—Quiet steady.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Aprh 25.

Ready Silver	56	0	0
Chaitra	46	7	0
Vaishakh	45	0	0
Teji Mandi Vaishak	0	15	0

Tone:—Steady.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apr. 25.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 485 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 98 per ton.

Complexions that stay young

You can secure a complexion which will stay young if you use Icilma Cream, for Icilma, containing the wonderful Natural Water from Algeria, acts as a tonic to pores and tissues, bringing out the true natural beauty of the complexion, and keeping it young.
Foamy and light, Icilma Cream forms the ideal base for face powder.
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BOMBAY, SATURDAY APRIL 26, 1930.

Govt. Doctor Sees Sen-Gupta And Bose In Jail.

BOTH "IN PERFECTLY NORMAL HEALTH."

PLEA FOR APPOINTING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, April 24.

A Bengal Government Communique issued to-night states that Lieut.-Col. Denham White, I.M.S., visited and examined Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta and Subhas Bose in Alipore Jail to-day. He reports that with the exception of high blood pressure, Mr. Sen Gupta in perfectly normal health. A course of treatment has been prescribed for him and this will be carried out. He will visit Mr. Sen Gupta again in the course of the next two or three days.

As regards Sjt. Subhas Bose, the Medical Officer reports that Sjt. Bose, is a little shaken as a result of the fall day before yesterday, and complains of slight headache. He is in perfectly normal state of health, and does not show signs of external injury.

PLEA FOR A COMMITTEE.

The British Indian Association has telegraphed to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal suggesting the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry to investigate the allegations of assault upon Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta, Subhas Chandra Bose and other leaders in Alipore Central Jail. His Excellency has also been requested to allow independent medical men to examine those who are reported to have been injured and to permit their relatives and friends to interview them.—A. P.

Mrs. Sen-Gupta Also Not Allowed To See Her Husband.

CALCUTTA, April 24.

Interview with Sjts. Sen Gupta and Subash Bose was refused by the jail authorities even to-day. Even Mrs. Sen Gupta was not allowed. But anxiety with regard to their health has been considerably lessened on reliable information that they were doing well. It is understood no reply has been received from the Governor yet by Dr. B. C. Roy requesting permission to see Sjt. Subash Bose.—Free Press.

Search For Chittagong Insurgents

—:o:—

CHITTAGONG, Apr. 24.

Search in hills for insurgents continues. The field of operations has been shifted to a place eight miles from yesterday' range near Hathazari.—A. P

A special meeting of the Bombay Patidar Stree Mandal was held on Thursday at Heera Bag to carry out Mahatmaji's programme.
Mrs. Hansa Mehta was the principal speaker. Many ladies enlisted themselves as volunteers for picketing.

BAN ON MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS.

Arrested Leaders Removed To Fort.

HARTAL IN PESHAWAR CITY.

PESHAWAR, April 24. (8-25 p.m.)
Received BOMBAY, April 25. (10-30 a.m.)

(Delayed in transmission).

Order under Section 144 has been promulgated here prohibiting all processions, meetings and walking together of more than five persons, but apparently this is not being rigidly enforced as picketing of liquor shops is still going on. This morning two funeral processions of the victims of yesterday's firing, one a Hindu and the other a Muhammadan, were taken out through the city. Hartal is still being observed.

All is quiet at present and the situation is well in hand. Troops and police are patrolling the City. It appears that British troops are being gradually withdrawn. Six volunteers while picketing liquor shops were arrested this morning, but were released in the evening. Authorities have removed the arrested leaders to the Fort. The exact number of casualties of yesterday's firing is not known, but it is roughly estimated at over fifty.

The Chief Commissioner is conferring this evening with prominent citizens to consider the present situation in the City. There was a demonstration in Charsada sub-Division to protest against the arrest of Abdul Ghafar Khan, leader of Afghan Youth League and others, but the situation was brought under control without requisitioning outside help and nothing untoward happened.—A. P.

PESHAWAR—"AN ARMED CAMP".

—:o:—

Casualties 100: Congress Khilafat Committee's Estimate.

PESHAWAR, April 25.

There was no recrudescence of disorder to-day. The atmosphere in the city is, however, tense. Hartal continues. Almost all shops are closed. Orders have been promulgated under Section 144 prohibiting the carrying of lathis and other weapons and assembling of more than four persons in public streets. Curfew order is in force.

A conference of prominent citizens was called by the Chief Commissioner by special order. The entry of Europeans into the city is prohibited except on duty in prohibited area.

As to casualties, the Congress Khilafat Committees estimates about one hundred or more. Of the twenty admitted in hospital, five died to-day and ten are reported to be in a precarious condition. The dead bodies of 12 Muslims and 5 Hindus were taken in a huge funeral procession.

Private Bryant who was murdered was buried with military honours.

Three more leaders viz. Haji Shah Nawaj, Ahmed Shah and Sher Gul were arrested to-day. Crowds collected but the arrested leaders succeeded in pacifying them.

Recruitment of Congress volunteers and picketing of liquor shops is continuing with redoubled energy. The place of ten volunteers who were arrested this morning was taken by another batch of ten. The District Magistrate's order prohibiting picketing for two months has failed to produce any effect.

The City presents the appearance of an armed camp. It is practically under Military control and aeroplanes are flying over Peshawar and Charsadda.—Free Press.

SALT SATYAGRAHI KILLED IN BENGAL

Sequel To Alleged Police Firing At Neela

MORE ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS.

Police Raid Navayubak Dal Office.

CALCUTTA, April 25.

"Liberty" understands one villager has been killed and several injured as a result of alleged police firing at Neela in Diamond Harbour where Salt Satyagraha is being conducted under the Congress auspices. Further details are lacking. Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. K. S. Roy and other Congress leaders started for Neela this morning for enquary.

MANY CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED.

The Police arrested this morning at 11, Sjt. Amarendranath Bose of Simla Byam Samity, Hemenata, Kukar Bose, Secretary, North Calcutta Congress Committee, Madusudandas Burman, Secretary, Burrabazar Congress Committee, Paritosh Banerji, Secretary, South Calcutta Congress Committee, Benoykumar Bose, Secretary, Central Calcutta Congress Committee, Promode Gosal, a prominent member of the All Bengal Students Association, and Basantalal Muraka, Secretary, Burra Bazar Civil Disobedience Council from the head office of the Civil Disobedience Council, College Square under section 62 of the Police Act and section 117 I.P.C. for disobeying the police notification prohibiting processions meetings, etc.

SIX MONTHS' JAIL FOR PICKETING.

Mr. Bejoy Krishna Bhattacharji, Vice-Chairman of the Howrah Municipality, Acharya Bepin Behari Bose and Mr. Kartic Dutt who were arrested in connection with picketing of liquor shops and foreign cloth shops were sentenced today to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

MALAVIYA ON SWADESHI

While addressing a meeting of Indian dealers and importers of foreign cloth Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya appealed to them not to order any foreign cloth for the next 12 months. Final decision should be arrived at a joint meeting of Marwari Chambers of Commerce and Indian Importers Association and Cloth Merchants Association.

NAVYUVAK DAL OFFICE RAIDED.

The police raided on Thursday night Rajput Navyuvak Dal Office asd Kshatriya Sansar Office Chitpore Road. It is undertood the raid was in connection with distribution of Hindi Red Leaflets on the day before. Nothing incriminating was found.

DETAINED UNDER ORDINANCE.

Jatindra Bhattacharya of Banga and Panchanon Chakraverty of Faridpore have been detained under the Ordinance.

NO BRITISH CYCLES FOR BENGAL.

The Indian Cycle Dealers Association at a meeting held yesterday decided from April 23 no member should place any order for cycles or accessories of British for make for three months and unexecuted orders be cancelled by cable.

DENTISTS' RESOLVE.

The Calcutta Dental Association passed a resolution asking the Indian Dental practitioners to stop prescribing British Medical and Dental goods.—Free Press.

ARRESTED AND DISCHARGED.

Sjt. Banindranath Bagchi, Assistant Secretary, Bengal Provincial Students Association was arrested this morning at Rangpur, under the Bengal Ordinance. It might be remembered he was one of the organisers of the hartal during the last visit of the Governor and was prosecuted for that but released later.—Free Press.

STUDENTS' PROTEST.

As a protest against the Government circular to head-masters of schools asking them not to allow students with national badges in classes and prevent them attending political meetings, etc., the students of high schools have resolved to disobey the circular in Rangpur and offer satyagraha if necessary.

SATYAGRAHI JAILED.

MUZAFARPUR, April 25.

Mr. Ramjeep, a Satyagrahi, who was arrested on Wednesday was sentenced to-day to two years rigorous imprisonment for two different speeches under section 117 I. P. C., the sentences to run concurrently. Mr. Ranjeep is a second year student of the Patna Engineering College.—Free Press.

SWAMI SENTENCED.

GAIBANDHA, April 25.

Swami Jnananda who was charged with bringing a procession on Jallianvalabag Day in contravention of Police orders was sentenced to 18 months simple imprisonment. Thirteen others who charged along with him were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.—Free Press.

Ex- M. L. C. JAILED.

PATNA, April 25.

Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, ex-leader of the Congress Party in the Legisiative Council and a prominent Congress leader, was sentenced to six months simple imprisonment.

HASAN IMAM SMOKES NO MORE..

Propaganda for the boycott of foreign cloth is proceeding here vigorously. Mr. Hasan Imam with his whole family has taken a vow of Swadeshi and is taking a prominent part in the propaganda. There was a huge meeting yesterday evening at Binapore at which Mr. Imam presided. He exhorted the people to boycott foreign goods particularly foreign cloth and their real religion should be the religion of Indian Nationalism and they must aim to be the worshippers at the altar of a common motherland. Two and a half crores worth of cigarettes is being imported every year into this country. Though he had been a sinner in that particular respect. Mr. Imam said, he has vowed not to touch one in future.

Regarding cloth, Mr. Imam said, the coarse hand-spun hand-woven of his land should be preferred by Indians to the silken fabrics of foreign countries. A large number of foreign cloth merchants signed the pledge at the end of the meeting to wear khaddar.—Free Press.

MIDNAPUR PLEADER JAILED.

—:o:—

MIDNAPORE, April 25.

Mr. Manmathanath Das, Pleader and five other Satyagrahis were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 each or in default to one month's simple imprisonment under section of 9-B., of the Salt Act.—Free Press.

2 YEARS' JAIL FOR CARRYING CONTRABAND SALT.

—:o:—

CUTTACK, April 25.

Mr. Jadumuni Mangraj, a Satyagrahi was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 300 or in default to 6 months' more for escorting contraband salt from the sea-shore at Balasore.—Free Press.

Oorgaum Gold Field Strikers Fired On.

20 CASUALTIES.

TROOPS RUSHED FROM BANGALORE.

OORGAUM, April 25.

Strike of labourers of the Kolar Goldmines which began on the 3rd instant in the Oorgaum mine and spread rapidly all over the gold field, is still continuing. In the Balaghat Mine trouble was brewing from yesterday morning, when about 300 labourers went to work. Strikers began to assemble at Balaghat from other mines, chiefly Nundydroog and Mysore. Police and Mounted troops managed to disperse them without any incident twice.

After noon the mob began to swell and showed signs of restiveness. The District Magistrate arrived in time with reinforcements and tried to persuade the men to disperse quietly but without success. The crowd which had by now increased to about thousand. began to throw stones at about 1-30 p.m. Horses and police were pelted with stones and the police inspector was hit badly behind the left ear, the missile just missing his temple. Some sowars and others were also hit.

"WARNING UNHEEDED".

The Magistrate gave a final warning to the crowd to desist from throwing stones, but his words were still unheeded whereupon he ordered the reserve police to fire a volley of blank shots. This created no impression on the crowd which jeered at the police saying that they were firing crackets to frighten them. Police then fired buckshots and the mob began to disperse. About twenty persons were taken to the Civil hospital at Robertsonpet, suffering from several injuries, but only one man is reported to have been seriously wounded in the leg.

There was great excitement in Robertsonpet yesterday and till late in the night troops and police were patrolling the streets. Most of the shops remained closed for fear of being looted. 100 more foot lancers arrived from Bangalore last night. The Chief Commandant of the Mysore State troops is here since yesterday evening.

DEWAN TO VISIT FIELDS

It is understood that the Dewan of Mysore will visit the fields on Sunday. All was reported quiet last night with the exception of a butcher's shop being burnt down at Balaghat at about midnight.—A. P.

POLICE RAID AT COMILLA.

—:o:—

COMILLA, April 25.

The police raided yesterday for more than three hours the houses of the labourers of the Engineering Department which is managed by young Bengalies. Nothing incriminating was found.—Free Press.

CHITTAGONG DISTURBANCES.

—:o:—

Govt. Communique.

CALCUTTA, April 25.

A Bengal Government communique issue this afternoon contradicts the rumour that the insurgents who committed outrages in Chittagong consisted in whole or part of mutinous or discharged or dismissed policemen and states the outrage was the work of the terrorist revolutionary party and the loyalty of the police force throughout has been and is unquestionable and unquestioned.—Free Press.

STEAMER PASSENGERS DETAINED AND SEARCHED.

—:o:—

RANGOON, April 25.

On arrival of steamer Chakdara from Chittagong here this morning eighteen Bengali passengers' were detained in police custody on suspicion, pending investigation into their character and antecedents. They were searched, but, it is understood, nothing incriminating was found.—A. P.

Fire Arms Seized From Kumar's Palace.

—:o:—

MIDNAPORE, Apr. 24.

A revolver and ten guns are reported to have been seized from Gope Palace of Kumar Debendralal Khan of Narajole.—A. P.

ENQUIRY INTO POLICE EXCESSES URGED.

"For The Good Name Of Govt."

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S LETTER.

The following letter has been sent by by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, to the Government of Bombay Home Department, Bombay:—

"The attention of the Committee of this Chamber has been drawn to the allegations recently made in some quarters that the Police have committed excesses while dealing with volunteers at Dholera, Viramgam, etc., and also while dealing with a public crowd at the Congress House, before the Girgaum Police Court, at Mandvi and at Bhatia Baug. Some responsible members of the Chamber have supported these latter allegations regarding Bombay. The Committee cannot but feel that it is highly desirable and essential for the sake of the good name of Government that a full and free enquiry should be made into these allegations immediately and the real truth be sifted out. They, therefore, beg to urge upon Government that, in view of these allegations publicly made as to the excesses committed by the Police in dealing with recent cases and in view particularly of the statements made by responsible members of the Chamber to them, a public enquiry into these allegations may be instituted as soon as possible.

My Committee hope that Government will be pleased to accept this their suggestion which is made in the cause of peace and good order."

KHAR A CONGRATULATES IMPRISONED LEADERS.

A public meeting of the residents of Khar was held in the Laxminagar Hall on Thursday night to congratulate Messrs. Kher, Swami Anand, and Wandrekar, leaders of the suburban Satyagraha mavement on their imprisonment Mr. Thakorebhai Munim presided.

Several speeches were made eulogising the services of the imprisoned leaders and exhorting the people to support the movement of India's freedom with all their might.

ARRESTS AT COCOANADA.

COCOANADA, April 25.

Messrs. M. Rangiah Naidu, Parupudi Satyanarayana and M. Tirumalrao were arrested at 12 noon to-day under section 117 I.P.C. read with section 47 of the Salt Act.

Mr. Bikanni Venkatratnam ex-M.L.C. and other leaders have arrived here.—Free Press.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 10.

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